

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, April 17, 1934, at 12 o'clock meridian.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate April 14 (legislative day of Mar. 28), 1934

John R. Fetter to be postmaster at Hopewell, in the State of New Jersey.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou, our Heavenly Father, whose heart is love, whose face is light, and whose bosom is sympathy, be not silent unto us. Let the purest and the most unselfish conception of Thy mind and heart be given us, and out of it may there grow a wonderful ministry in the service of our country. We assemble again in this memorable Chamber; we have been intrusted with a great commission. O let a thousand chords of memory be struck, arousing in us the deepest sense of duty and responsibility. Almighty God, we pray that truth, justice, and righteousness may be established at this historic center, and it will be a long, long step to the redemption of our whole land from sea to sea; lead the way, O God, and when the evening bell rings, in sweet resignation, trust, and happy hope, may we bow our heads in gratitude to Thee. We pray in the name of Him at whose feet the wealth, the learning, and the prowess of the world have knelt in homage. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 13, 1934, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On April 13, 1934:

H.R. 305. An act for the relief of Ernest B. Butte;
H.R. 469. An act for the relief of Lucy Murphy;
H.R. 881. An act for the relief of Primo Tiburzio;
H.R. 1403. An act for the relief of David I. Brown;
H.R. 2342. An act for the relief of Lota Tidwell, the widow of Chambliss L. Tidwell;
H.R. 2509. An act for the relief of John Newman;
H.R. 2639. An act for the relief of Charles J. Eisenhower;
H.R. 2990. An act for the relief of George G. Slonaker;
H.R. 3997. An act for the relief of Erney S. Blazer;
H.R. 4056. An act for the relief of Emma F. Taber;
H.R. 4252. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth O'Brien;

H.R. 5007. An act for the relief of Lissie Maud Green;
H.R. 6525. An act to amend the act known as the "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930", approved June 10, 1930;

H.R. 6822. An act for the relief of Warren F. Avery; and
H.R. 7599. An act authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to nonprofit corporations for the repair of damages caused by floods or other catastrophes, and for other purposes.

On April 14, 1934:

H.R. 4268. An act for the relief of Joe Setton; and
H.R. 6084. An act for the relief of Lottie W. McCaskill.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the

following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 450. An act to empower the health officer of the District of Columbia to authorize the opening of graves, and the disinterment and reinterment of dead bodies, in cases where death has been caused by certain contagious diseases;

S. 2641. An act to provide fees to be charged by the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 2714. An act to amend section 895 of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia;

S. 3013. An act to amend sections 416 and 417 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia;

S. 3257. An act to change the designation of Four-and-a-half Street SW., to Fourth Street;

S. 3289. An act to transfer the powers of the Board of Public Welfare to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

S. 3355. An act to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel Boone.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8402) to place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis, to prevent unfair competition and practices in putting cotton into the channels of interstate and foreign commerce, to provide funds for paying additional benefits under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2032) for the relief of Richard A. Chavis disagreed to by the House, agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. COOLIDGE, and Mr. PATTERSON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1076. An act authorizing adjustment of the claim of the Franklin Surety Co.; and

S. 1091. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, consider, and render judgment on the claims of Edward F. Goltra against the United States arising out of the taking of certain vessels and unloading apparatus.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation, which was read by the Clerk:

APRIL 16, 1934.

HON. HENRY T. RAINEY,

Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign from the Committee on Elections No. 1, the Committee on Claims, and the Committee on the District of Columbia.

With great respect, I am, yours very truly,

J. BAYARD CLARK.

The resignation was accepted.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, would it be convenient to give us at this time the suspensions that will be taken up this afternoon?

The SPEAKER. H.R. 6166, introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON], for the payment of a certain amount to the Chippewa Indians out of their allotments.

H.R. 8018, introduced by Mr. DEAR, to authorize payment to reimburse States for the cost of levee rights-of-way.

H.J.Res. 302, introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], authorizing the Federal Memorial Commission to formulate plans for the construction of a Jefferson memorial.

SIGNATURES TO DISCHARGE RULE

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday afternoon the Washington Star published a dispatch, credited to the Associated Press, giving the names of 131 signers of a petition to discharge the committee from consideration of the Frazier-Lemke bill, an incomplete petition on the Speaker's desk. I do not think anybody in the House has any idea that this information was given out by any officer or employee of the House, but in view of the very emphatic ruling of the Speaker on last Thursday, when this matter was under discussion, I simply rise to inquire what is going to be done about it.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WARREN. Certainly.

Mr. BLANTON. That information could reach that news service only through two avenues: One, by some employee of the House, and, second, some Member of the House giving the information; is that not the fact?

Mr. WARREN. Certainly.

Mr. BLANTON. By what other avenue could that information have gotten from the House to the newspaper?

Mr. WARREN. In no other way.

Mr. BLANTON. Then somebody connected with the House of Representatives has violated the rules of the House. Is that not so?

Mr. WARREN. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Replying to the parliamentary inquiry, there is nothing the Chair can do about it. Of course, it is a breach of the privileges of the House, as the Chair ruled on last Thursday. The Chair thinks that a Member could rise to a question of the privilege of the House and offer a resolution having for its purpose an investigation of the entire subject. The Chair thinks that under the circumstances a question of privilege would be involved. The Chair, however, of his own motion, cannot do anything further about it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, with reference to that resolution wherein 145 names were required. In 1931 practically every Democrat voted for that rule, and practically every Republican voted against that rule. It is going to be necessary, in order to have that condition changed, that the Democrats rescind the vote they had in 1931 and correct their error and change the rule that they made the law of this House. It will be necessary for every Republican to vote for it in order that they do not get themselves in trouble by playing politics, because the shoe is on the wrong foot today, and the Democratic Party see that they did an injustice to the administration in 1931, and I think that they should correct their mistakes, which they now must admit is theirs for adopting such a rule.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. BYRNS. How would the gentleman vote upon the proposition to amend the rule making it 218?

Mr. RICH. You will have to bring in another rule today making it 218.

Mr. BYRNS. I am asking the gentleman what his own personal views are and how he would vote if such rule were brought in.

Mr. RICH. I voted against that rule in 1931, and I will vote to put it back to 218 today, because I thought it was wrong then and I think it is wrong now. I will not play politics when it is wrong to do so; two wrongs never made a right.

Mr. BYRNS. I am delighted to have some light from the gentleman's side of the Chamber. That is the first intimation I have had.

PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the high privilege of the House of Representatives, and I present a resolution at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution offered by Mr. BLANTON:
"Whereas, in violation of the Rules of this House, the Hearst newspapers and the Star on two different occasions recently have published the names of Members who had signed an incomplete petition to discharge committees:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be, and is hereby, requested to inquire into and find out what Member or employee of this House has violated the rules and report their findings to this House."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, there are but two ways, as admitted by the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts [Mr. WARREN], that this private, secret proceeding of the House and secret information of the House connected with it could leave its portals and become public in the newspapers. One is by some employee of the House giving it out. I cannot believe that there is any employee of this House who would give out information in violation of the rules. The other way is for some Member to give it out. I can hardly believe that a Member of this House would do it. But it has been given out by someone, and it must have come either from a Member or some employee.

Now, we Members sometimes assume to ourselves rights which we should not possess. No Member has a right to violate the rules of this House in giving out that information. That information is for the protection of the Membership of this House.

There is nothing to keep a Member from going to a newspaper reporter and telling him what he does himself. If you want to sign a petition to discharge you have the right to go to any newspaper reporter here in the Capitol and to tell him that you signed that petition; but you have no right to tell him what some other Member has done until that petition is completed, and then it would be spread upon the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and upon the Journal and becomes public property. Then, and then only, may a newspaper properly report it and print it.

I am surprised that this rule was violated by such a reputable newspaper reporting agency as the Associated Press—and it is a reputable agency—it is about the only agency in the country left in which the people have any confidence; but if it continues to violate the rules of this body and continues to do as it has been doing on some matters recently, the people may yet lose confidence in it, and God only knows then what will become of the reporting system of the country when the people lose confidence in the great Associated Press reports.

Now, the House of Representatives has been very kind to the Associated Press. It gives privileges to the Associated Press that few newspaper reporting agencies have ever enjoyed. Sixty-two reporters accredited to the Associated Press are allocated to the press gallery upstairs—62 of them. We have permitted the leading representatives of the Associated Press to come upon the floor of the House at will. What other reporters have this privilege? We let them come on this floor and talk with Members, and even talk with the Speaker and with the officers of this House, and with our steering committee. They ought not to violate our rules, considering the privileges on the floor of this House that we have given them.

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I promised to yield first to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. I just wanted to call the attention of the gentleman from Texas to the fact that a few days ago there was printed in the paper a picture of a Member of Congress signing one of these petitions.

Mr. BLANTON. I saw it. It was a picture showing our colleague, the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. KAHN], seated here at this clerk's desk, with clerks behind her and some men on the floor. It showed her signing a petition. Yet the newspaper that published that picture knew full well that a petition to discharge can be signed only in an open session of the House when no photographs can be taken here. They knew they were perpetrating a fraud upon the people of this country when they inserted that in their paper. They knew they were trying to make the people believe that they had taken a picture of such a secret proceeding of the House, when such picture was a sham and a fraud.

Mr. MARTIN of Oregon and Mr. TRUAX rose.

Mr. BLANTON. I yield first to our distinguished major general from Oregon.

Mr. MARTIN of Oregon. This incident is an additional demonstration of what a "damn fool" rule this is.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MARTIN of Oregon. And I am ready to repeal it right now. Will not the gentleman now make the motion to repeal the rule?

Mr. BLANTON. I am ready to repeal the rule also. Such a resolution could come only from the Committee on Rules. To make such a motion now would be out of order, and some Member would make a point of order against it.

Mr. MARTIN of Oregon. I am in favor of repealing this discharge rule now.

Mr. BLANTON. I agree with the gentleman, that the rule is now working badly and should be repealed.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly I yield to the distinguished Chairman of our Rules Committee.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. In the opinion of the Chair, does the resolution of the gentleman from Texas state a question of the privilege of the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it does.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I am pleased to yield to the distinguished banker and educator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. On Tuesday, December 8, 1931, the rule reducing the number of signers on a petition to discharge a committee from the consideration of a bill to 145 came before the House. At that time the gentleman from Oregon, who now condemns it, voted for it.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, we do lots of things sometimes because of party expediency which we find out afterward were wrong.

Mr. RICH. The Republicans voted against it then. I think the Republicans to be consistent would have to vote for a resolution increasing the number of signers; and if such a resolution is brought in there is no reason why the rule should not be changed.

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield.

Mr. SCHULTE. The gentleman said that information regarding signers to a petition could be given out only by clerks of the House or Members or the newspaper reporter calling the different Members and asking whether or not they had signed. If the Members said they had, would not the newspaper then have the names?

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, but they cannot get them in the order in which they signed the petition, as they did in the case of the petition which was printed in the paper. They have not called up all of the membership of the House; and even if they did, they would not get the names of the signers in the sequence in which they appeared on the petition.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield to the Senator from Ohio. [Applause.]

Mr. TRUAX. I think we are all agreed that there has been a violation of the rules.

I wonder what particular damage has been done to the country? Is it not strange that whenever there is a petition of this sort pending, the statement is made it is all wrong and ought to be repealed?

Mr. BLANTON. I do not yield to the gentleman for a campaign speech.

I will tell the Members why Mr. Hearst printed that. I will tell you why he has been attacking the leaders of the House, who are in charge of legislation here. I will tell you why he carries an infamous cartoon here in his Washington Herald this morning, picturing three leaders of this House as "sandbaggers" and "blackjacks", murdering in an alley, and crouching and sneaking away, naming them "Political Trickery", "Sharp Practice", and "Raw Deal." He pictures them common thugs. He thus denounced our Democratic leadership. I will tell you why Hearst can print that and

get away with it. This is election year. He has money in the banks all over the United States that have failed. He wants to get his money back. He wants millions taken from overburdened taxpayers and paid to Hearst. He is looking out for the Hearst frozen deposits. It is purely a selfish interest which he has. He is trying to blackmail Congress into passing his bill. That is the reason why I condemned him the other day. It was not because he was espousing the McLeod bill. He has a right to espouse and properly fight for any bill he wants without being condemned. I did not condemn him for that, but I did condemn him for sending his reporters on to this floor in violation of House rules and stealing information from somebody who had no right to give it and to which he was not entitled. I said he ought to be sent to jail for 30 days, and I am still of the same opinion. He is a big, high financial mogul; and because he has plenty of money, what does he care about the rules of this House? Why, he ignores them and in his papers he tries to picture Congressmen as puppets and monkeys, and we let him get away with that kind of stuff because, forsooth, it is campaign year. He has no more respect for the Congress of the United States, the House or the Senate, than he has for a common, ordinary thug in an alley, because he pictured our Democratic leaders as thugs in his paper this morning because they would not allow the McLeod bill to be handled just like he wanted it to be handled.

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield.

Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas. I do not uphold anyone who violates the rules of this House. I do not believe they should be violated. Again, I am as much opposed to the McLeod bill as anyone in the House, but this is the most public place in the United States. Why should there be any secrecy about a bill as important as the Frazier bill, which affects all of the farmers of the country?

Mr. BLANTON. Because it is a rule of this House. This House has a right to pass any kind of a rule that the majority wants to pass, whether it appeals to Hearst or not. Hearst is not our censor. This House is supreme in reference to its own business, and when it passes a rule and says that information shall not be given out, Mr. Hearst ought to obey it, and the Associated Press ought to obey the rule. We ought to take Hearst's reporters and every one of these 62 A.P. reporters out of the gallery if they ever violate our rules again, and tell them that they cannot sit there any longer if they violate the rules. I am not afraid to tell that to the A.P. and to Mr. Hearst. He has newspapers published in my State and will do what he can to injure me, but that does not scare me.

Mr. O'CONNOR. He was a former Member of the House.

Mr. BLANTON. He was a former Member of the House and the gentlemen here will remember what the former distinguished gentleman from Texas, Hon. Joe Bailey, the distinguished father of our present colleague, once told him. Hearst never will forget what Joe Bailey, Sr., told him.

Mr. KELLER. What did he tell him?

Mr. BLANTON. I will tell the gentleman on the outside. This morning, in his Herald, he attacks me in great big headlines and says I was rebuked in Chicago by certain depositors of Chicago, the so-called "United Depositors Association", of Illinois, who probably did not get as much as they wanted of that \$70,000,000 Charley Dawes got from this Government, the Herald stating that I was against Hearst on account of the fact that he was for the McLeod bill. Whoever wrote that knew it was not so, and that there was not a word of truth in the statement.

I got after Hearst because he sneaked information of this House to which he was not entitled and published same. No one here knows what my stand is on the McLeod bill. It has not come up yet. But you will find what my stand is when the time comes. I have never straddled a fence on any public issue. You will find me on one side or the other of the line, fighting with all the vigor I possess in favor of what I believe is right.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the gentleman be kind enough to tell us whether or not, in his judgment, any newspaper could have secured that list of names other than by the help of somebody in the House?

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly they could not. It is only Hearst and the Associated Press organization, as strong as it is, with 62 reporters in our press gallery, that would violate the rules of this House. I know we sit here like we were impotent. Hearst believes that we are afraid to do anything because he thinks we are afraid of his opposition. He knows election time is coming on in a few months.

I say to Mr. Hearst: "Go down into my district with your influential papers, if you wish. Instruct your papers down there to print untrue things about me, and I will meet you before the honest voters of my district anytime." For years he has been raising all of his cattle over in Old Mexico. He buys them over there for \$4, \$5, and \$6 a head. He uses peon labor over there. He brings them across the Rio Grande and feeds them in pens in the State of Texas, and then sends them to the market, making his millions in that way. He thinks perhaps because he has some of them near my district that he can lambast me and call my colleagues, the leaders of this House, common thugs in his newspaper this morning and get away with such stuff as that, but he cannot. [Applause.]

Mr. WARREN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WARREN. I think the RECORD should show that this bill now under discussion was introduced by the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE]. It is a fact that about 14 names were taken off of the petition and yet if press reports are true, the gentleman from North Dakota threatened to go on the air and personally denounce those 14 Members who have taken their names off of the petition.

Mr. BLANTON. That is what I have heard, although I have never heard it from the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE], and I do not know what are the facts. However, I want to say to my friend from North Carolina that when Mr. Hearst does not like what we are doing here he has a way of printing editorials at the top of the front page across all columns of his paper in great, big, box-car letters clear across the top of the front page telling us what we must do before sundown, telling us we have got to vote for this measure or that measure, and he thinks he is having some influence on the Members in an election year.

When he was making a fight here for restoration of full pay for Government employees I called his hand and showed he had not restored the cuts in his own pay roll. Oh, he restored them in the mechanical end of the business, because he is afraid of those boys. They are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and William Randolph Hearst walked up to the lick-log and restored all the cuts in the mechanical end of his business, but the boys on the reportorial staff are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and I understand they have been cut three times, three different 10-percent cuts, and he has not yet restored all of their cuts. He is making some of them work for less than a living wage. And he buys his paper from Canada. He is a funny sort of an American.

I hope before he admonishes this Congress again about anything he will sit down in his office and give out an order restoring full pay to every employee he has on the Hearst pay roll, and then he can talk to Congress about full restoration. He cannot talk about pay cuts until he does that. He cannot starve his editorial boys and talk to Congress about full restoration of all pay cuts. I know he pays our good friend, Arthur Brisbane, than whom there is no greater journalist in the world, the biggest salary any journalist ever got, but he is entitled to all he gets. I know he pays Arthur Brisbane well, but he is starving the other boys.

I know there are in the newspaper game some common, ordinary cheap skates who will write almost anything about anybody for money, and I know that in the newspaper game there are high-class men whom you cannot buy, whom you could not with any sum of money hire to say a kind word

about you if you did not deserve it or to condemn others—men like Arthur Brisbane, men like David Lawrence, men like Hugh Nugent Fitzgerald, of Texas, or Will Rogers. You cannot buy men like that, but there are cheap skates who, for a few dollars, would write any kind of article praising any kind of man or condemning anyone from the President down.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I do not want to take further time, but I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. The reason, I imagine, he pays Arthur Brisbane well is that he gets large profits out of the writings of Arthur Brisbane.

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly. Arthur Brisbane's columns are read by the people all over the United States, and he earns every dollar he gets, and he brings in big money for Hearst, but these boys who plod for Hearst, these boys who sneak in here and get somebody to get them something they are not entitled to, he starves to death.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman would confine his remarks to a resolution which would change the number of signers to a petition to discharge a committee, the Republicans who opposed the reduction in 1931 should support your resolution in 1934 to increase the number to 218, if they do not play politics.

Mr. BLANTON. I do not yield further.

Mr. RICH. But bring in a resolution for 218 signatures; we should support it.

Mr. BLANTON. I do not yield further, Mr. Speaker. I want to conclude.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me to propound a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I intend to take only 2 minutes more. But I yield to my friend from Kentucky if he wants to ask me a question.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me to propound a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. BLANTON. After I get through; yes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield to my friend from Texas to ask a question.

Mr. PATMAN. I hope the gentleman will take into consideration the fact, when he mentions repealing the discharge rule, that when 145 Members sign a petition a majority are in favor of the proposal, because there are so many Members who will not sign a petition at all, and furthermore it does not take 218 votes to pass a bill. Very few bills have ever been passed here with more than 150 Members voting in favor of it.

Mr. BLANTON. I helped my friend get his adjusted-compensation certificate pay bill out by signing the petition with the gentleman. The very minute he signed the petition I signed right next to him, did I not?

Mr. PATMAN. That is right.

Mr. BLANTON. And I have helped the gentleman at other times because I believed in the measure and it was a question of principle. I was with my friend on that proposition. We brought that bill out and passed it; but there are liable to be some bad bills brought out here from now on that ought to be stopped.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield to the majority leader, and then I shall conclude.

Mr. PATMAN. Let me finish my statement. In view of the fact that a majority of a committee composed of 21 members, or 11 of them, can get consideration of any proposal they want, and in view of the fact that one Member of the other body can get consideration of any proposal he wants, does not the gentleman think it is perfectly reasonable, although it may be embarrassing to us sometimes, to permit 145 Members to get consideration of a proposal on this floor?

Mr. BLANTON. In certain instances, like the adjusted-service compensation bill, yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. If the gentleman will yield, of course, there are many bills that 11 members of the entire committee cannot get considered in this House.

Mr. BLANTON. That is true, and the Rules Committee gives very careful attention to every proposal brought before them.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield to the majority leader, and then I am through.

Mr. BYRNS. I simply want to make this statement in reply to our friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]. In the Seventy-second Congress there were, as I recall, 12 bills which were sought to be brought up under discharge petitions signed by 145 Members. Only 5 of those bills were voted on, and only 1 of them passed upon final roll call. One of those bills received only 113 votes, although 145 had signed the petition.

Mr. BLANTON. The majority leader will remember what happened to the Barclay discharge motion after several weeks' fight over that bill.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield, that I may propound to the Speaker a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. BLANTON. I will yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. It has been stated here in debate that a Member of the House, Mr. LEMKE, made a radio address in which he disclosed the names of certain Members that had withdrawn their names from a petition to discharge a committee. The parliamentary inquiry is whether or not, if that be true—and I am not saying whether it is or not—is it a violation of the rules of the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it is.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I believe the President should ask this Congress to adjourn as soon as we can and get away from Washington, for staying here is going to cost the people a lot of money. [Cries of "Amen!" "Amen!"] He ought to send word to another part of this Capitol and tell those boys to finish the work we have done in the House and adjourn sine die and thereby save millions of dollars. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, this episode illustrates what frequently arises on the floor of the House—a matter comes up without any notice, and it seems that the House gets up a good deal of feeling and possibly some passion in the minds of some Members.

I want to make a brief statement as to how the proposition appeals to me on the spur of the moment.

I think if there is any man in the House who tries to be a stickler for observance of the rules of the House after a long service, it has been myself. We cannot get along in a body so large as this, with all the complex and involved procedure, without a rigid adherence to the rules of the House. The essential proposition involved here by the resolution of the gentleman from Texas is that it involves an infringement, at least a technical infringement, of one of the provisions of the discharge rule.

Very candidly it seems to me that if we have a rule all of its features ought to be preserved. But I trust that the gentleman from Texas will not insist upon action on his resolution this morning, for this reason: The resolution of the gentleman is evidently hurriedly prepared, and, although it sets out the gravamen of what he seeks to accomplish, I call the attention of my friend that in the form in which the resolution is framed it would be an innocuous resolution as far as any result is concerned.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. If the House passes this resolution and sends it to the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from Alabama and his committee will be prepared to investigate and find out who violated the House rules, will he not? I would if I were chairman of the committee, and I am sure the gentleman from Alabama is much more competent than I am.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Texas—and I think he should give serious

attention to the suggestion—I am not opposing the principle of the proposition; but the Committee on Rules has troubles of its own, and they are not seeking any additional burden, but if in the judgment of the House this is of sufficient importance to investigate, we will gladly assume that duty.

Mr. MAPES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. MAPES. I was interested in the parliamentary inquiry which the gentleman submitted to the Speaker. I should like to ask the gentleman from Alabama if he thinks a resolution of this kind should be presented in this way and should be considered without any reference to anything?

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman is a good parliamentarian. The gentleman is pretty well familiar with the precedents and practices of the House, but there is a considerable distinction between a matter involving the privilege of the House per se and an ordinary matter seeking investigation of certain facts. I think the Speaker has correctly ruled that this proposition as now presented does present, off hand, a matter affecting the privileges of the House. Of course, the ordinary way would be probably for the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] to introduce a resolution and have it referred to a committee, seeking investigation, but inasmuch as the gentleman has elected to follow the present course, I will say in all candor that I think the gentleman from Texas is within his rights.

Mr. MAPES. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield to me? I think we can arrange matters.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield first to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MAPES. Does not the gentleman think there ought to be some facts presented that the rules of the House have actually been violated before a resolution of this kind is considered?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Well, the gentleman asks me a technical question with reference to a matter of privilege. I have tried to answer it.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. I have such confidence in my colleague from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] and his judgment, and I have such great respect and high regard for the gentleman, and I believe that even without passing this resolution we will find a way, without bothering his committee, of getting the facts that we want to get, and following his advice and suggestion, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I hope that will be granted.

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Cannot the gentleman withdraw his resolution without asking unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can withdraw the resolution without unanimous consent.

Mr. BLANTON. I withdraw the resolution, in spite of the reservation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. I simply wanted to help the gentleman from Texas.

DR. WIRT

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BULWINKLE. In order to be fair and frank with the Membership of this House, I wish to make this statement:

On Wednesday, April 11, in response to a question asked me by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] in a discussion which involved the conduct of the Special Committee of Investigation of the House, I stated, among other things, that the committee was not persecuting or prosecuting Dr. Wirt.

I stated—

He was not here to be investigated. If he had been, I would have gone into his private character. If he had been, I would

have brought out from him the fact that during the war, on account of his pro-German activities, he was confined to the jail at Gary, Ind. I did not bring any of that before the committee.

In correcting, revising, and extending my remarks, as provided under the rules of the House, I inserted the words "whether or not", which is now in the RECORD. This should stand as it is.

After a thorough investigation of the report, which came to me by what anyone would consider reliable sources, I am convinced that the report is not true; and, therefore, as a man and a Member of this House, after ascertaining that the report was untrue and unfounded, and in order that no injustice might be done to Dr. Wirt, it is my duty to correct such statement made by me on the floor of the House on April 11. And I therefore tender my apology to Dr. Wirt. [Applause.]

I also make this statement here today for the purpose of showing that the committee was not prosecuting Dr. Wirt. It was simply investigating whether the statements made by Dr. Wirt, and read to the Committee on Interstate and foreign Commerce by Mr. Rand, were true or not. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

SPECULATION AND ACQUISITION AND MOVEMENT OF GOLD

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, there are a great many misleading and erroneous statements being made on a matter that is pending before this House for legislation, and for that reason, and to ascertain the facts and bring out the truth in this matter, I am introducing the following resolution:

Resolution to create a select committee to investigate speculations and profits in the acquisitions and movements of gold resulting from legislative or Executive action affecting the value of gold, and the acquisitions and holdings of silver in anticipation of legislative or Executive action

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of five Members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

Sec. 2. The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a thorough investigation of (1) the acquisitions, movements, and holdings since January 1, 1933, in gold coin or bullion, in the United States or elsewhere, whether or not speculative in character, in anticipation of legislative or Executive action with respect to gold, to ascertain the identity of individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, or other holders of or dealers in gold profiting by such acquisitions, movements, and holdings of gold in their dealings with the United States Treasury and the amounts of profits accruing from such acquisitions, movements, and holdings of gold, and to ascertain the individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, or other holders of or dealers in gold deriving speculative profits from purchases of gold abroad and the movement to the United States and sale thereof to the Treasury, and the amounts of profits accruing from such purchases and sales, and (2) the holdings and stocks of silver in private hands in the United States, or elsewhere, now being maintained in anticipation of legislation or Executive action relating to silver, the identity of the holders thereof and dealers therein and the investment or speculative profits that have accrued or may accrue to private persons or companies from acquisitions and holdings of silver as the result of any legislation or Executive action.

Sec. 3. The committee shall report to the House during the present session of Congress the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations, including such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of this resolution the committee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as a whole or by subcommittee, at such times, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, by subpoena or otherwise, to take such testimony, to have such printing and binding done, and to make such expenditures not in excess of amounts made available for the purposes of this resolution, as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman and shall be served by any person designated by him. The chairman of the committee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—ANNUAL REPORT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS (H.DOC. NO. 303)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury forwarding the annual report of the Assistant Director General of Railroads for the calendar year 1933.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 13, 1934.

REDUCTION OF FEES IN NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the request contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein), I return herewith House Bill No. 3521, entitled "An act to reduce certain fees in naturalization proceedings, and for other purposes."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 13, 1934.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following House concurrent resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 36

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the action of the Vice President and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives in signing the enrolled bill (H.R. 3521) entitled "An act to reduce certain fees in naturalization proceedings, and for other purposes", be rescinded, and that in the reenrollment of such bill section 2 be stricken out and the Clerk shall insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 2. Subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 32 of the act of June 29, 1906, and subdivision (a) of section 33 of the act of June 29, 1906, which were added thereto by section 9 of the act of March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1512) and by section 4 of the act of May 25, 1932 (47 Stat. 165), as amended (U.S.C. Supp. VII, title 8, sec. 399 (b) and (c), and sec. 399 c (a)), are amended as follows: Whenever in said subdivisions the words 'a fee of \$10' occur that shall be amended to read 'a fee of \$5.'"

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House concurrent resolution?

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think we should have some explanation of what this resolution does.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When the bill passed the House, through error we misquoted a certain section of the Revised Statutes. The bill was passed by both the House and the Senate and was sent to the President. This is a correction of the error that was made in quoting the statute.

Mr. McFADDEN. Does it change the amount of the fee?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No; it changes nothing except the error in the quotation of the statute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes immediately after the reading of the Journal on Thursday, Patriots' Day. On April 19, 1775, "the shot that was heard around the world" was fired at Lexington, in my district. I wish to address the House on the anniversary of that day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PAN AMERICAN DAY

Mr. IGLESIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Puerto Rico?

There was no objection.

Mr. IGLESIAS. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday was Pan American Day. Therefore I had been asked to address the House on the subject of Pan American Day on last Saturday, but the adjournment prevented my doing so.

PAN AMERICAN DAY

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, as the Representative from Puerto Rico, I have been granted the privilege—and I assure you it is one which I honor and enjoy—to make a few remarks in commemoration of another anniversary of Pan American Day, or, as it is sometimes called, "The Day of the Americas."

This opportunity to extend a most sincere and hearty greeting to the peoples and the governments of our sister republics of Latin America from the floor of this Chamber gives me inexpressible pleasure.

I have no doubt but that the policy President Roosevelt laid down in his inaugural address—that he would—

Dedicate this Nation to the policy of the good neighbor, the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others; the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects sanctity of his agreements in and with the world of neighbors.

I repeat, I have no doubt that this sentiment has gone far in dispelling any fears or suspicions which might have been entertained as to the future honesty of purpose and friendly feelings toward our sister Republics of Latin America.

Right here I should like to quote from an address delivered by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, before the National Press Club, February 10, 1934. It is as follows:

The feasibility of international cooperation as a method of promoting the mutual interests of nations was demonstrated anew by the recent conference (of Montevideo). It must be agreed, too, that wherever countries have common purposes, common interests, and common objectives they will suffer incalculable losses by failure to cooperate practically with each other. All of the American nations can thus promote their respective civilizations, commerce, and many other logical relationships of great and lasting benefit to all.

I also should like to bring to your attention the thought which was expressed at the Pan American Labor Congress held in Washington, July 18-23, 1927, by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Speaking for labor, with the greatest desire of voicing the sentiments of the masses of American workers, he said:

We proceed from an unselfish and altruistic point of view. We are interested in the human element in every nation and in every country upon the American Continent. We want to serve in such a way as to promote the intellectual, the spiritual, and the moral well-being of men and women. We seek to exploit no one. We seek only an opportunity to serve humanity and to help men and women to live a fuller, freer, and better life. We ask for nothing. We only seek to serve, and in that way we expect to advance the common interests of all the peoples in all the countries, and in that way we are contributing toward the welfare of society.

In tracing the origin of any important movement which has for its purpose the fulfillment of an ideal, it is necessary to give some consideration to the earliest expressions of that ideal. This great movement for friendly understanding among the peoples of America may be traced to the sentiments voiced at a conference held more than a hundred years ago—the so-called "Conference of Panama."

The principal treaty drafted at that congress, called in 1826 by the eminent South American liberator, Simon Bolivar, contained as one of its provisions:

To secure to ourselves from this time forward the enjoyment of unalterable peace and to promote in this behalf better harmony and good understanding as well between countries, citizens, and subjects, respectively, as with other powers * * *.

On April 14, 1890, the First International Conference of American States, which has since developed into the Pan American Union, assembled in Washington, with the Secre-

tary of State, the Honorable James G. Blaine, as chairman. Forty years later, May 7, 1930, the board of the Pan American Union, which consists of the diplomatic representatives of the member States accredited to the Government of the United States, assembled in this city, and concluded to suggest a certain day each year upon which the people might recall the community of interests, the unity of sentiments and aspirations, the ties of history, and the intimate relationships which bind each country to the other nations of America. For obvious reasons the 14th of April was selected as such a day.

A quarter century ago the former President of Uruguay, José Battle y Ordóñez, said:

Born on the same continent and in the same epoch, ruled by the same institutions, animated by the same spirit of liberty and progress, and destined alike to cause republican ideas to prevail on earth, it is natural that the nations of all America should approach nearer and nearer to each other and unite more and more amongst themselves; and it is natural also that the most powerful and the most advanced amongst them should be the one to take the initiative in this union.

And ever since the secretaryship of James G. Blaine in the State Department the United States Government has taken the lead in what is known as the "Pan American movement."

The center of this movement is the beautiful building here in Washington given by Andrew Carnegie. There the Pan American Union is engaged in a great constructive task intended to bring cooperation to all the peoples of the continent and to cultivate them into a single family in which an irresistible feeling of fraternal friendship will ever predominate. It is nonpolitical in nature and its functions are to disseminate information regarding the American republics, to serve as an office of record for inter-American understandings and agreements, and as a permanent commission sitting between the International Conferences of the American States. At times it has been bitterly opposed; at other times the Latin Americas have enthusiastically supported it. "Selfish considerations of trade" are given by those who opposed it as the prime interest of the North Americans in promoting Pan Americanism. Be that as it may, I reiterate, the President's attitude, as expressed in his inaugural address, should have allayed any misgivings in that respect.

Present conditions, not only in the American Continent but throughout the world, have emphasized the need of American solidarity, and, if I may so suggest, in this Pan American movement, which seeks to strengthen the ties of the United States and Latin Americas in the highly laudable and worthy journey toward the final goal of continental weal, fate already has designated the advanced guard. Geographically this advanced guard is Puerto Rico, the community whom I represent, the one spot in this hemisphere where two great peoples and two mighty civilizations are bent to the task of creating the composite mind of a new, understanding America. [Applause.]

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested to ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 10 of the Committee on Military Affairs may have permission to sit during the session of the House today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the country as a whole is waiting for some constructive legislation and not a lot of gas. I object to the gentleman's request.

Mr. McGUGIN. Was it gas when the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] spoke a while ago?

MOTHER'S DAY

Mrs. JENCKES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mrs. JENCKES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I desire to address the House of Representatives on the subject of Mother's Day, which will occur on May 13, 1934. On this day all of our citizens will pay tribute to American motherhood, and it is fitting that the Congress should be addressed on this subject by a mother who is also a Member of the Congress.

I especially wish to pay tribute to our American war mothers, who are organized and chartered by the Congress of the United States under the name of the American War Mothers' Association. My reason for paying special tribute to war mothers on Mother's Day is because it was these mothers who sent their sons to defend the flag and defend our Nation from foreign invasion in time of war and made a great contribution toward the security of our Nation.

The evil forces of the depression may have caused the American people to have forgotten, for the moment, the great services our American veterans rendered in times when our national security was endangered, but we will never forget the mothers of these veterans who made the greatest contribution toward national security.

I am happy to advise the Members of Congress that our Government has recognized the American war mothers through the authorization of a special Mother's Day stamp which the President of the United States, Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and Postmaster General James A. Farley, authorized to be placed on sale in Washington, D.C., on May 2, 1934.

As a further evidence and tribute to the American war mothers who are organized as the American War Mothers' Association for the purpose of conducting acts of charity among the veterans and their families, a specially designed envelop of conventional size has been authorized by Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree, president, and Mrs. H. H. McCluer, past president, upon which the official Mother's Day stamp may be affixed. The cancelation of the stamp will evidence its first day use and the compliment which every citizen desires to pay his or her mother.

As a tribute to our American war mothers and to our American veterans, I hope that every Member of Congress will make a liberal use of the Mother's Day stamp affixed to the special envelop, which the War Mothers' Association has authorized and which will be on sale on May 2, 1934.

In this manner we will pay a national tribute to the motherhood of America, and especially our American war mothers.

I thank you.

[Applause.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I now ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, last week I pointed out that between \$15,000 and \$20,000 of the people's money had been spent on Dr. Wirt as a result of the resolution, committee hearings, and the use of space in the RECORD and time of the House. I should like to inquire of the gentleman from Kansas whether he intends to continue this Wirt comic opera in the 5 minutes he requests and continue wasting the taxpayers' time and money?

Mr. McGUGIN. I want the committee to get its program in such shape that the people will get their money's worth for the \$15,000 or \$20,000 that the gentleman says is being spent. I want to call all of the witnesses.

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the Consent Calendar.

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar, H.R. 4870, a bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Lake Sabine at or near Port Arthur, Tex.

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I object. There is going to be no business done today.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, let the gentleman object all he wants, just so the RECORD shows it is he who is holding up the business of the House.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, a point of order; the bill was objected to once on May 16. I understand three objections are required to take it off the calendar at this time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct; three objections are necessary.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 6530, granting and confirming to the East Bay Municipal Utility District, a municipal utility district of the State of California and a body corporate and politic of said State and a political subdivision thereof, certain lands, and for other purposes.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the author of the bill accept an amendment striking out section 2 of the bill?

Mr. ELTSE of California. Yes; that is agreeable.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the bill, S. 2084, for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby granted to the East Bay Municipal Utility District, a municipal utility district of the State of California and a body corporate and politic of said State and a political subdivision thereof, the following-described lands of the United States situate in the counties of Amador and Calaveras, State of California, to wit:

The southeast quarter southeast quarter section 22; the northeast quarter southwest quarter, and the south half southeast quarter section 23; the northwest quarter northeast quarter, and the north half southeast quarter section 24; the southwest quarter, the south half northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter northwest quarter section 26, all in township 5 north, range 10 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

All the unpatented land in the east half northwest quarter section 15, containing approximately forty-seven and thirty-six one hundredths acres; the south half northeast quarter, and the north half southeast quarter section 17; and all the unpatented land in section 18 (the same being a fractional portion of the southeast quarter northeast quarter, and a fractional portion of the northeast quarter southeast quarter, and containing approximately 15.58 acres), all in township 5 north, range 11 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue patent to the said district for the same.

All of the above-described land is now held by said district by virtue of that certain license no. 567, heretofore issued to said district by the Federal Power Commission. Upon this grant becoming effective said license is terminated and the parties thereto relieved of all obligation by reason thereof, and the fee title of the district to its dams, spillways, conduits, tunnels, power house, power lines, and other structures now constructed in whole or in part on said lands and the right to maintain and operate the same is fully confirmed.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby further granted to the said East Bay Municipal Utility District the following-described lands of the United States situate in the counties of Amador and Calaveras, State of California, to wit:

The northeast quarter southeast quarter, and the south half southeast quarter section 1; all the unpatented portion of the southwest quarter southeast quarter section 3, containing approximately 20.90 acres; and all the unpatented portion of the northeast quarter southwest quarter section 10, containing approximately 4.60 acres, all in township 5 north, range 11 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

All the unpatented portion of the west half northwest quarter section 5, containing approximately 72.16 acres; lot 1, the south half northeast quarter, the south half northwest quarter, and the north half southwest quarter section 6 (the same being all the unpatented land in said section 6 and containing approximately 281.13 acres), all in township 5 north, range 12 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

The southwest quarter southeast quarter, and the south half southwest quarter section 32, all in township 6 north, range 12 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue patent to the said district for the same: *Provided*, That as to the lands in this section described this grant shall in no way operate to interfere with the right of any settler or other claimant under the mineral or public-land laws to complete a claim to any portion of said land heretofore lawfully initiated and now valid and subsisting, and as to the lands described in section 2 hereof the title of the district

shall be subject to any such valid and subsisting claims: *Provided further*, That there be reserved to the United States all coal, oil, gas, and other minerals together with the right of the United States, its grantees or permittees, to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

Sec. 3. That the grant of the said lands hereinbefore described is made in aid of the water supply of said district for itself and its inhabitants, and the said district shall pay for the said lands the sum of \$5 per acre.

Sec. 4. That the rights hereby granted shall revert to the United States if abandoned or transferred to any person, association, or corporation other than to the State or to another municipal corporation.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: On pages 3 and 4 strike out section 2 of the bill and amend the numbering of sections 3 and 4 accordingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF AERIAL LEGAL EXPERTS

The Clerk called the next resolution, House Joint Resolution 271, providing for an annual appropriation to meet the quota of the United States toward the expenses of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this resolution provides for an annual junket abroad, and I object. Others will object also, which will make the required number of objections necessary to kill the bill.

Mr. O'MALLEY. I object.

Mr. TRUAX. I object.

Mr. ELTSE of California. I object.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, may proceed for 1 minute?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, we have had this up before, and I object.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. I dislike for a man on this floor to say that this resolution provides for a junket. I wanted to tell the gentleman what I thought about the matter.

Mr. BLANTON. I know something about the resolution. I have stopped it from passing before.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 8317, to extend the validity of declarations of intention beyond 7 years.

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. LANZETTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill will be passed over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I understood that there was an objection to the bill.

The SPEAKER. The bill was passed over without prejudice.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I understood an objection had been made to the bill.

Mr. LANZETTA. I asked that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. At the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LANZETTA], the bill was passed over without prejudice.

METHOD OF SELLING REAL ESTATE UNDER DECREE OF UNITED STATES COURTS

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 1567, amending section 1 of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat.L. 751), providing for the method of selling real estate under an order or decree of any United States court.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of Congress approved the 3d day of March 1893, chapter 225, be amended so as to read as follows:

"All real estate or any interest in land sold under any order or decree of any United States court shall be sold at public sale at

the courthouse of the county, parish, or city in which the property, or the greater part thereof, is located, or upon the premises, as the court rendering such order or decree of sale may direct: *Provided, however*, That the court may, upon petition therefor and a hearing thereon after such notice to parties in interest as said court shall direct, if it find that the best interests of said estate will be conserved thereby, order and decree the sale of such real estate or interest in land at private sale."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 7, insert the following: "*Provided further*, That the court shall appoint three disinterested persons to appraise said property, and said sale shall not be confirmed for less than two thirds of the appraised value."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COCHETOPA NATIONAL FOREST, COLO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 2862, to add certain lands to the Cochetopa National Forest in the State of Colorado.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. The gentleman was not standing when he made his objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman has to rise to his feet when he makes an objection.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Kansas if he really seriously intends to carry out his threat of interfering with the business of the House and preventing the Members' getting consideration of their bills by unanimous consent on this calendar merely because someone, in pursuance of his constitutional rights, objected to the gentleman's consuming 5 minutes' time in order to talk about Dr. Wirt, whom the gentleman has talked about every day since this investigation was started? Is that the gentleman's intention?

Mr. McGUGIN. That is one of the intentions, and the other one is that the gentleman from Tennessee, the majority leader, made the same objection and adjourned this House at 2:30 Friday rather than permit me to talk. That is the responsibility of that side of the House, and goes to the majority leader himself.

Mr. BYRNS. The other Members of the House feel that it is something more important to pass important legislation than to discuss Dr. Wirt, whom the gentleman has discussed at length already.

Mr. McGUGIN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] spoke, and now I am denied the opportunity.

Mr. BYRNS. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] made an explanation. He made no further statement.

Mr. McGUGIN. I should have the right to have 5 minutes if the gentleman from North Carolina has 5 minutes.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Colorado a question in reference to this and similar bills. This proposes to extend the area of the national forest in the State of Colorado. I asked the similar question in reference to Calendar No. 124—that is, whether or not in the acquisition, additional private lands were involved?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Oh, no.

Mr. GOSS. Reserving the right to object, the gentleman knows my interest in these bills. I do not know that I have any objection to this, because it is a small amount of acreage which they can use. But the gentleman is familiar with the fact that in the other bill they asked an addition of 177,000 acres, when the Government will use only a part of it. I have talked with the gentleman from Colorado, and he knows my objection to putting in a large acreage which would be used over a period of from 40 to 50 years.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. In answer to the gentleman from Connecticut, I will say that the Forest Service officials have made an extensive investigation of all the lands covered

by this bill and they are heartily in favor of this bill; in fact, the form of the bill and the specific lands included were prepared in cooperation with the Forest Service people. They say all these lands can and properly should be added to that forest reserve and it will not involve any additional expense of administration. They want to protect the foliage, prevent overgrazing and erosion, and conserve the water supply, which in part furnishes water to the city of Denver, and also for irrigation on the streams in the lower altitudes. There is on a large part of it a growth of brush and timber which is not at present of merchantable value. It is really a very beneficial measure. Practically all the people in that part of the State are in favor of it. I have had these bills pending for some 2 years, and I trust the gentleman will not object to either of them.

Mr. GOSS. Does not the gentleman realize that the Government is not going to use 177,000 acres? The gentleman knows of bills where they have got a million acres, and only 15,000 being used.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. These lands quite largely cover the headwaters of several streams. These waters are very valuable and this measure will be used to conserve those water supplies, to prevent erosion, pollution, and waste of the water. These two bills are thoroughly practical and important conservation measures.

Mr. GOSS. I am interested in the gentleman's remarks about the water supply, and under the circumstances I withdraw the objection.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following-described lands be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Cochetopa National Forest in the State of Colorado and are hereafter to be administered under the laws and regulations relating to the national forests:

Township 12 south, range 77 west, sixth principal meridian: West half southwest quarter section 11; west half northwest quarter, west half southwest quarter, and southeast quarter southwest quarter section 14; northwest quarter section 23; southwest quarter section 26; north half section 34; and northwest quarter section 35.

Township 12 south, range 79 west, sixth principal meridian: West half and southeast quarter section 16; all of sections 17 and 21; west half and southeast quarter section 22; and all of section 27.

Township 13 south, range 76 west, sixth principal meridian: Northeast quarter section 31; and west half northwest quarter section 32.

Township 13 south, range 77 west, sixth principal meridian: West half southwest quarter section 2; south half section 3; all of section 10; west half northwest quarter and west half southwest quarter section 11; west half and southeast quarter section 14; northeast quarter section 15; east half section 23; west half northwest quarter and west half southwest quarter section 24.

Township 13 south, range 79 west, sixth principal meridian: West half section 22; west half section 27; all of section 34.

Township 14 south, range 79 west, sixth principal meridian: All of sections 3 and 10; west half, west half northeast quarter, and west half southeast quarter section 11; and all of section 35.

Township 15 south, range 76 west, sixth principal meridian: East half and southwest quarter section 10; west half section 11; west half and southeast quarter section 14; all of sections 15, 21, 22, 23, 26, and 27; east half section 28; east half section 33; all of sections 34 and 35; and west half section 36.

Township 15 south, range 78 west, sixth principal meridian: South half southwest quarter section 7; west half section 18; west half section 30; west half and southeast quarter section 31; and southwest quarter section 32.

Township 15 south, range 79 west, sixth principal meridian: South half northeast quarter, south half northwest quarter, and south half section 1; all of section 2; east half section 11; all of sections 12 and 13; northeast quarter section 14; all of section 24; and north half section 25.

Township 44 north, range 4 east, New Mexico principal meridian: North half sections 3 and 4.

Township 44 north, range 6 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 23, and 24.

Township 45 north, range 4 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Sections 2, 11, 14, and 23.

Township 45 north, range 5 east, New Mexico principal meridian: East half section 32; sections 33, 34, 35, and 36.

Township 45 north, range 7 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Section 12.

Township 45 north, range 8 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Sections 17 and 18.

Township 46 north, range 5 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Section 19; west half, north half northeast quarter section 20; west half northwest quarter section 30.

Township 46 north, range 6 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 16, and 17.

Township 46 north, range 6 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Section 1; north half section 12; southwest quarter northwest quarter, west half southwest quarter section 13; northwest quarter southwest quarter, south half southwest quarter section 17; south half northeast quarter, southeast quarter section 18; east half section 19; northwest quarter, south half section 20; north half sections 22 and 23; northwest quarter northwest quarter section 24; section 29; east half section 30; northeast quarter section 31; and north half section 32.

Township 47 north, range 8 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Southwest quarter, west half southeast quarter section 2; west half, west half east half section 11; west half, west half east half section 14; west half section 24; sections 25 and 36.

Township 48 north, range 3 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Southeast quarter section 25; southwest quarter section 26; sections 27 and 28; north half, southeast quarter section 33.

Township 48 north, range 4 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Sections 1, 2, and 3; east half, east half west half, northwest quarter northwest quarter section 10; sections 11, 12, 13, and 14; northeast quarter, north half southeast quarter, southeast quarter southeast quarter section 15; sections 23, 24, 25, and 26; east half, southwest quarter section 27; south half section 28; east half southeast quarter section 29; southwest quarter section 30.

Township 48 north, range 5 east, New Mexico principal meridian: West half section 3; sections 4 and 9; west half section 10; sections 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, and 36.

Township 48 north, range 7 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Section 1.

Township 48 north, range 8 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Sections 5, 6, 8, and 17.

Township 49 north, range 4 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Sections 25, 26, 27; east half section 28; sections 34, 35, and 36.

Township 49 north, range 5 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Section 16; east half section 17; northeast quarter section 20; section 21; west half sections 22 and 27; sections 28 and 33; west half section 34.

Township 49 north, range 7 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Sections 10, 15, 24, 25, and 26.

Township 49 north, range 8 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32.

Township 50 north, range 7 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Sections 1, 12; north half southwest quarter, west half southeast quarter section 13; sections 14 and 23.

Township 50 north, range 8 east, New Mexico principal meridian: East half section 1; east half section 12.

Township 50 north, range 9 east, New Mexico principal meridian: All of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and east half section 22; sections 23, 24, 25, and 26; east half section 27; section 36.

Township 50 north, range 10 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Entire township.

Township 51 north, range 8 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Section 19; east half section 25; section 30; east half section 36.

Township 51 north, range 9 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Entire township.

Township 51 north, range 10 east, New Mexico principal meridian: Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22; west half section 23; sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36.

Provided, That the inclusion of any of the aforesaid land in the Cochetopa National Forest shall not affect adversely any valid application or entry pending at the date of the approval of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, strike out lines 8 and 9.

Page 2, strike out lines 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Page 2, line 13, after the colon, strike all that follows up to and including the semicolon in line 15.

Page 3, line 9, after the semicolon following the number 18, insert the words "west half section 19;"

Page 6, line 4, strike out the number "26" and insert in lieu thereof the number "36."

Page 6, line 10, after the word "half", insert a comma.

Page 7, line 5, strike out the words "valid application or entry pending" and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "valid right existing under the public land laws."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PIKE NATIONAL FOREST, COLO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 2858, to add certain lands to the Pike National Forest, Colo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following-described lands be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Pike National Forest, in the State of Colorado, and are to be hereafter

administered under the laws and regulations relating to the national forests:

Township 9 south, range 77 west, sixth principal meridian: West half northwest quarter and west half southwest quarter section 30; northwest quarter northwest quarter, south half northwest quarter, south half northeast quarter, and south half section 31; south half northwest quarter, south half northeast quarter, and south half section 32.

Township 10 south, range 77 west, sixth principal meridian: North half section 5; north half and southwest quarter section 6; west half section 7; west half and south half southeast quarter section 18; north half northwest quarter and north half northeast quarter section 19; southwest quarter section 30; and west half section 31.

Township 10 south, range 78 west, sixth principal meridian: South half section 35 and south half section 36.

Township 11 south, range 77 west, sixth principal meridian: West half southwest quarter and southeast quarter southwest quarter section 19; west half northwest quarter and west half southwest quarter section 27.

Township 11 south, range 78 west, sixth principal meridian: Sections 3, 10, 15, 22, and the west half southwest quarter section 14; west half northwest quarter and south half section 23; and the south half section 24.

The inclusion of any of the aforesaid land in the Pike National Forest shall not affect adversely any valid application or entry pending at the date of approval of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, after line 20, insert:

"Township 12 south, range 77 west, sixth principal meridian: West half southwest quarter section 11; west half northwest quarter, west half southwest quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter section 14; northwest quarter section 23; southwest quarter section 26; north half section 34, and northwest quarter section 35.

"Township 13 south, range 77 west, sixth principal meridian: West half southwest quarter section 2; south half section 3; all of section 10; west half northwest quarter and west half southwest quarter section 11."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS ADJACENT TO NATIONAL FORESTS IN COLORADO

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 3206, for the exchange of lands adjacent to national forests in Colorado.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. TRUAX. I will withhold the objection to allow the gentleman from Colorado to make a statement.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Apparently some controversy has developed between the Interior Department and the Department of Agriculture over these two bills. I should like to have this bill and the next bill passed over until the next Consent Calendar day to see whether or not they can adjust their differences on this legislation.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman suggests there is some controversy between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture over these two bills. Both of these bills propose to give the Secretary of Agriculture complete power and authority to trade any piece of Government-owned land for any piece of privately owned land adjoining. Is that not true?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Within 6 miles of the present existing boundaries of the national forests.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

PROVISIONS OF FOREST EXCHANGE ACT OF MARCH 20, 1922

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 5368, to extend the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465).

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Will the gentleman withhold his objection until I can make a statement?

Mr. TRUAX. I withhold the objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. The Interior Department was represented all the time at the hearings before the Committee on the Public Lands when these bills were being considered. They made no objection whatever to these bills. On Saturday morning since these bills were reached the last time on the Consent Calendar, I received a letter transmitted by the Public Lands Committee stating objections

which had been cured by amendment in the Committee on the Public Lands. I think the gentleman would be losing no rights to let these bills go over without objection to the next Consent Calendar day.

Mr. TRUAX. I would say that I personally want to stop legislation that gives such vast power and authority to any official, whether he be a Cabinet official or otherwise.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I want to ask the gentleman if he is sure of the grounds on which he is basing his objection?

Mr. TRUAX. I am basing my objection on the bill and upon the report attached thereto.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. I yield.

Mr. BLANCHARD. What would be the basis upon which you could ever make any exchange of property?

Mr. TRUAX. You could get the exchanges ready for a committee of Congress to consider, and have it acted upon.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Oh, that would be impossible.

Mr. TRUAX. Oh, it could be done. It was done in Ohio when I was commissioner of public lands.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. On the next call of the Consent Calendar it will require three objections. There will be ample time in the meantime to discuss the matter.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

AMENDING UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CODE

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 7357, to amend section 109 of the United States Criminal Code so as to except officers of the United States Naval and Marine Corps Reserve not on active duty from certain of its provisions.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 109 of the United States Criminal Code (U.S.C., title 18, sec. 198) be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto another sentence reading as follows: "Officers of the United States Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve, while not on active duty shall not, by reason solely of their appointments, oaths, commissions, or status as Reserve officers, or any duties or functions performed, or pay or allowances received as Reserve officers, be held or deemed to be officers or employees of the United States, or persons holding any office of trust or profit or discharging any official function under or in connection with any department of the Government of the United States."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARMISTICE DAY

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 7597, declaring November 11 a legal public holiday, to be known as "Armistice Day."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this bill, if passed, would create another national holiday, and we have too many of them already. We must not create any more national holidays. I object. Two other gentlemen will object, which makes the three objections required.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

RADIO ACT OF 1927

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2660, to amend the Radio Act of 1927, approved February 23, 1927, as amended (44 Stat. 1162).

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

AMENDING BANKRUPTCY ACT

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 8332, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", as amended by the acts of February 5, 1903, June 15, 1906, June 25, 1910, March 2, 1917, January 7, 1922, May 27,

1926, February 11, 1932, and March 3, 1933, be, and it is hereby amended by adding to chapter 8, section 74, entitled "Provisions for the Relief of Debtors", a new subsection, to be entitled subsection (q), as follows:

"(q) In the administration of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States', approved July 1, 1898, as amended, the district court or any judge thereof shall make in its or his discretion such an equitable distribution of appointments as receiver as will prevent any persons, firms, or corporations from having a monopoly of such appointments within such district."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

AMELIA ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATION

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 2828, to authorize the city of Fernandina, Fla., under certain conditions, to dispose of a portion of the Amelia Island Lighthouse Reservation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon the payment of \$1,000 by the city of Fernandina, Fla., to the Secretary of Commerce such city is authorized to convey, without regard to the conditions and limitations of paragraph (6) of section 1 and of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of certain lighthouse reservations, and to increase the efficiency of the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1926, and without regard to the conditions and limitations of the act entitled "An act to authorize the city of Fernandina, Fla., under certain conditions, to dispose of a portion of the Amelia Island Lighthouse Reservation", approved March 3, 1931, the land conveyed to such city pursuant to paragraph (6) of section 1 of the act approved May 22, 1926, a tract bounded on the south by so much of the shell road as crosses section 12, on the east by the eastern boundary of section 12 with a water front 960 feet more or less, on the north by a straight line extending from such eastern boundary for 1,000 feet, more or less, to the western boundary of section 12, and on the west by the western boundary of section 12 extending 1,000 feet, more or less, to the shell road, containing 20 acres, more or less. Any conveyance made by such city shall contain express conditions reserving to the United States (1) a perpetual easement for beams of light from the Amelia Island Lighthouse, and (2) the right to trim any trees and to limit the height of any structures erected on such property that may obstruct the beams of such light.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWA INDIANS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CARTWRIGHT submitted the conference report (Rept. No. 1247) to accompany the bill (S. 326) referring the claims of the Turtle Mountain Band or Bands of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota to the Court of Claims for adjudication and settlement.

CONSENT CALENDAR

LEEVE RIGHTS-OF-WAY, MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H.R. 8018, to authorize payment for the purchase of, or to reimburse States or local levee districts for the cost of, levee rights-of-way for flood-control work in the Mississippi Valley, and for other purposes.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask the author of the bill whether it does not call for reimbursement of States and local levee districts of several millions of dollars where levees have been constructed?

Mr. DEAR. It does not call for any appropriation. It is an authorization to reimburse the Levee Board for money expended to purchase rights-of-way for the Federal Government.

Mr. SNELL. In effect, it is an appropriation.

Mr. DEAR. No. The Government would spend this money anyway. In other words, the levee districts purchase rights-of-way for the Government because they can buy them at a very much lower price.

Mr. ELTSE of California. A tremendous amount of money is involved. These levee districts eventually will receive the money from the Government in some manner.

Mr. DEAR. Yes.

Mr. ELTSE of California. How many millions of dollars are involved?

Mr. DEAR. To carry on the flood-control program the War Department estimates that it will eventually spend \$3,000,000; but if this bill is not passed, it will cost them \$4,000,000.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that so much money is involved in this bill, it seems to me it should receive more consideration; that at least it should be called up under suspension.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELTSE of California. I yield.

Mr. SNELL. In my opinion, this bill should receive more consideration than is possible to give it today. It should be fully explained. I cannot understand why this bill is necessary if they have these powers under the law as it exists at the present time.

Mr. WILSON. I will explain the bill if the gentleman wishes.

Mr. SNELL. No; I think we should have more time for its consideration. We may want a roll call on it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 1503, to amend the act entitled "An act to create the California Debris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California", approved March 1, 1893, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 18 of the act entitled "An act to create the California Debris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California", approved March 1, 1893, as amended (U.S.C., title 33, sec. 678), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 18. The said commission may, at any time when the condition of the navigable rivers or when the capacities of all impounding and settling facilities erected by mine owners or such as may be provided by Government authority require same, modify the order granting the privilege to mine by the hydraulic mining process so as to reduce the amount thereof to meet the capacities of the facilities then in use; or, if actually required in order to protect the navigable rivers from damage or in case of failure to pay the tax prescribed by section 23 hereof within 30 days after same becomes due, may revoke same until the further notice of the Commission."

Sec. 2. Section 23 of such act, as amended (U.S.C., title 33, sec. 683), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 23. Upon the construction by the said commission of dams or other works for the detention of debris from hydraulic mines and the issuing of the order provided for by this act to any individual, company, or corporation to work any mine or mines by hydraulic process, the individual, company, or corporation operating thereunder working any mine or mines by hydraulic process, the debris from which flows into or is in whole or in part restrained by such dams or other works erected by said commission, shall pay for each cubic yard mined from the natural bank a tax equal to the total capital cost of the dam, reservoir, and rights-of-way divided by the total capacity of the reservoir for the restraint of debris, as determined in each case by the California Debris Commission, which tax shall be paid annually on a date fixed by said commission and in accordance with regulations to be adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to receive the same. All sums of money paid into the Treasury under this section shall be set apart and credited to a fund to be known as the "debris fund", and shall be expended by said commission under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers and direction of the Secretary of War, in addition to the appropriations made by law in the construction and maintenance of such restraining works and settling reservoirs, as may be proper and necessary: *Provided*, That said commission is hereby authorized to receive and pay into the Treasury from the owner or owners of mines worked by the hydraulic process, to whom permission may have been granted so to work under the provisions thereof, such money advances as may be offered to aid in the construction of such impounding dams, or other restraining works, or settling reservoirs, or sites therefor, as may be deemed necessary by said commission to protect the navigable channels of said river systems, on condition that all moneys so advanced shall be refunded as the said tax is paid into the said debris fund: *And provided further*, That in no event shall the Government of the United States be held liable to refund same except as directed by this section."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 3, lines 10 and 11, strike out the words "in addition to the appropriations made by law in the construction and maintenance of such" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "For repayment of any funds advanced by the Federal Government or other agency for the construction of."

Page 3, lines 14 and 15, strike out "as may be proper and necessary" and insert in lieu thereof "and for maintenance: *Provided*."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 7488, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to acquire a site for a lighthouse depot at New Orleans, La., and for other purposes.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice on page 2 of the bill that the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to erect upon such site certain wharves, docks, and other structures. This is an indirect appropriation of money, is it not?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. No. The sum of \$177,000 was allocated by the P.W.A.

The depth of water in the inner harbor canal is only 9 feet, whereas on the river front there is a depth of from 40 to 60 feet. The acquisition of this site in reality will save the Government money.

Mr. ELTSE of California. The gentleman notices that the bill authorizes the expenditure of \$20,000 for the purchase of the site in the first instance, and in the second instance it authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to construct wharves and docks. In the first instance, it is stated that funds may be allotted and made available for this project by proper authority.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Yes.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Why should there not be the same amendment with respect to the construction of the wharves and docks?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I may say to the gentleman that the amendments were prepared by the Department of Commerce.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Is the gentleman agreeable to having the same amendment added to the other provision?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is perfectly agreeable.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to acquire, by purchase from the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, New Orleans, La., a 99-year lease of a site on which is to be located the New Orleans Lighthouse Depot for a consideration of \$20,000 for the 99 years, payment thereof to be made upon approval of the lease by the Secretary of Commerce. The site shall contain approximately 2.28 acres, description of which by metes and bounds shall be incorporated in the lease; and the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to erect upon such site such wharves, docks, and other structures as he may determine to be feasible and suitable for the purposes of the lighthouse depot.

Sec. 2. Payment for the purchase of the lease and for the erection of necessary structures and other improvements for the lighthouse depot is authorized to be made from funds allotted by the Public Works Administrator made available in the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out the words "99-year lease" and insert the words "lease for not exceeding 99 years" in lieu thereof.

Line 7, after word "of", insert words "not exceeding."

Line 9, after word "Commerce", strike out period, and add the following words: "from funds allotted and made available for this project by proper authority."

Strike out section 2.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELTSE of California: Page 2, line 9, after the word "depot", strike out the period and insert the following: "and to make payment therefor from funds allotted and made available for this project by proper authority."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PASS A'LOUTRE LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATION, LA.

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 7551, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of the Pass A'Loutre Lighthouse Reservation, La.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman from Louisiana any objection to the inclusion of an amendment in this bill providing that title shall revert to the United States in the event the lands are no longer used for park purposes?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. There is no question of a park involved. This is an old lighthouse reservation. Due to the need for economy, the Government has had to abandon this lighthouse, and the land simply reverts to the State of Louisiana.

Mr. ELTSE of California. The bill as drawn reads that the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Louisiana for State park purposes.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I am familiar with this land. They could not possibly use it for a park. There are only 200 acres on the site, and it is on an island. I would have no objection, however, to the amendment suggested by the gentleman from California.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Louisiana for State park purposes the Pass A'Loutre Lighthouse Reservation, La., and all appurtenant structures located thereon, said reservation being described as follows: A tract of land known as the "Pass A'Loutre Lighthouse Reservation", situated in township 22 south, range 21 east, on the southwest portion of Middle Ground at the confluence of North Pass and Pass A'Loutre, Mississippi River Delta, La., comprising all that portion of sections 1 and 2 on Middle Ground west of a bayou which runs approximately north and south across Middle Ground, the mouth of said bayou being about 760 yards east of Pass A'Loutre Lighthouse tower, containing approximately 200 acres.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELTSE of California: Page 2, line 6, after the word "acres", strike out the period and insert a colon and add the following: "Provided, That if the use of the land is discontinued for park purposes the title shall revert to the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC LANDS FROM SETTLEMENT

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 4349, to withdraw certain public lands from settlement and entry.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the public lands of the United States within the boundaries hereinafter described are hereby withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, and entry under the public-land laws of the United States for a local park, recreational purposes, and for securing favorable conditions of water flows. The lands herein referred to are located in the State of California and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

The east half section 32, township 20 north, range 5 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing 320 acres: *Provided*, That the Board of Supervisors of Butte County, in which said lands are located, shall make and enforce all such local, police, sanitary, and other rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the rights of the United States therein, as may be necessary for the preservation and use of said lands by the public as a local public park and recreation ground and for the preservation of animal life thereon, for the preservation of order thereon, and for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows therefrom, including the right to construct roads and trails thereon and a conduit or ditch for conveying water for the public-park uses in immediate connection therewith: *Provided further*, That this act shall not defeat or affect any lawful rights which have already attached under the public land or mining laws: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, when in his judgment the public interest would be best served thereby, restore to settlement, location, sale, or entry any of the lands hereby withdrawn therefrom: *And provided further*, That such lands shall be subject to a reservation of the right of the United States or its permittees or licensees to enter

upon, occupy, and use any part or all of said lands necessary in the judgment of the Federal Power Commission for the purposes of the Federal Water Power Act with payment by the United States or any licensee for damages to improvements made by the Board of Supervisors of Butte County, Calif.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' STAMP TAX

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 3768, to change the name of the retail liquor dealers' stamp tax in the case of retail drug stores or pharmacies.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first paragraph of subdivision "Fourth" of section 3244 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U.S.C., title 26, sec. 205 (a)), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "The tax required to be paid by this paragraph shall, in case of a retail drug store or pharmacy making sales of liquors through a duly licensed pharmacist, be designated as a 'medicinal spirits stamp tax.'"

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 7360, to establish a minimum area for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for other purposes.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order to section 2 of the bill on the ground that it carries an appropriation. If the gentleman would accept an amendment in line 5, page 2, striking out the words "and made available" and insert in line 9 after the word "hereby", "authorized to be made", I should not have to make the point of order. Otherwise I am compelled to make the point of order because this carries an appropriation. Would the gentleman be willing to make simply an authorization of an appropriation out of this?

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, the amendment will be satisfactory.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I call attention of the author of the bill to the fact that in Tennessee there are quite a few suits pending and some judgments against the commission down there growing out of the acquisition of the Smoky National Park. I should like to know if the gentleman thinks the language of this bill is sufficient to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjust those controversies and pay off the judgments.

Mr. WEAVER. I am quite sure, Mr. Speaker, that that will be the case.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. May I also ask the gentleman if, under the Executive order which affords the basis for this legislation, the Secretary of the Interior expects to utilize the Tennessee Commission and the North Carolina Commission in the acquisition of this additional territory?

Mr. WEAVER. I may say to the gentleman from Tennessee that if he will read the Executive order under which the allocation of these lands has been made, he will find that it provides that the Secretary of the Interior may proceed through such other agencies, Federal or otherwise, as the Secretary of the Interior may designate, and that it is proposed, as I understand it, to proceed through the respective commissions of the two States in order to complete the area under the allocation of funds previously set aside.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Just as they have proceeded heretofore?

Mr. WEAVER. Just as they have proceeded in the case of other acquisitions.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. The explanation meets the objections I have had registered with me and I withdraw the reservation.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, a great many complaints have come to me concerning the bonds of the municipalities in the district which is to be taken over for the Smoky Mountains National Park. Is there some way in which we can protect the bondholders by legis-

lation? I know of one insurance company that has some bonds of a municipality down there. Part of the municipality was taken over by the Smoky Mountains National Park. I am informed at the Interior Department that the State or the municipality had to acquire this land and that the State or municipality must retire these bonds, there being no obligation on the part of the Federal Government. This being the case, the holders of the bonds apparently have no redress after the property is made a part of the National Parks System.

Mr. WEAVER. I may say to the gentleman that that matter could not be taken care of in this legislation. As a matter of fact, the land on the North Carolina side was taken from two counties, Swain and Haywood, and, of course, this naturally withdrew some land from taxation, just like the addition of forestry land. This is a matter which will have to be considered, and I may say I have introduced a bill, which is now pending, covering this matter.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I knew that this particular bill was not the proper bill in which to include the matter, and I am glad the gentleman has introduced another bill which will protect the bondholders. I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the author of the bill if in his opinion, even with the amendments suggested, an appropriation would not still be possible on account of the fact that the President is authorized \$2,325,000 for the acquisition of land under his Executive order already; and even by inserting the amendments that have been suggested here, would it not be possible to acquire additional lands under this language: "All funds heretofore allocated and made available by Executive order or otherwise or which hereafter may be allocated for the acquisition of lands", and so forth? If it were not for the P.W.A. funds, the amendment would be all right, but in view of the P.W.A. funds you would get the appropriation anyway.

Mr. WEAVER. I think so.

Mr. GOSS. So that I would have to make the point of order against section 2 on the ground it carries an appropriation.

Mr. WEAVER. I may say to the gentleman that under the deficiency act the President, in his Executive order, as the gentleman will note, has allocated certain funds for the acquisition of lands necessary to complete the Smoky Mountains National Park under what I term the "Reforestation Act." In the deficiency act last year a certain amount of money was set aside for these purposes. The President has been very anxious to complete the purchase of this park.

Mr. GOSS. May I ask the gentleman why he is here with this bill?

Mr. WEAVER. The purpose of the bill originally was to transfer lands so acquired under the Reforestation Act in order to become a part of the national parks system.

Mr. GOSS. Section 1 will do that. Section 2 makes an appropriation. The Appropriations Committee is opposing all bills which carry appropriations from the Legislative Committee.

Mr. WEAVER. I may say that this park was undertaken to be established by Dr. Work, when he was Secretary of the Interior. We went ahead, through the two States of North Carolina and Tennessee, and North Carolina voted \$2,000,000 of bonds. Tennessee did likewise, and the city of Knoxville, as I recall, contributed largely, and certain private subscriptions were taken. These were not sufficient to complete the park, whereupon the Rockefeller Foundation, in order to establish a great memorial for Laura Spellman Rockefeller, agreed to donate \$5,000,000 to match the money furnished by the States and by private subscriptions.

Mr. GOSS. The gentleman is now arguing his case, and I want to make it very clear to him that I have no objection to the merits of the proposition or to having them go ahead and complete the park. My only objection is that a legislative committee has no right under the rules of the House to come in with an appropriation to do the job, and if we strike out section 2 and you get the authorization, you can then come to the Appropriations Committee, as the gentle-

man well knows, put your case up to them, and if, in their opinion, it is wise to spend two-million-three-hundred-odd-thousand dollars on this project now, undoubtedly they will report the money; but as one member of the permanent appropriations subcommittee of that committee, I have been asked by other members of the committee to object and use all parliamentary tactics possible to stop appropriations being made by legislative committees. It is not only the gentleman's bill that is involved but every similar bill we can find on the calendar.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Would the gentleman withdraw his objection and permit—

Mr. GOSS. I will withdraw the objection and make a point of order on section 2, I may say to the gentleman, and that would give an authorization.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Will the gentleman withdraw his point of order and permit the bill to be passed over without prejudice?

Mr. WEAVER. Let it go over until we can give the matter further consideration.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. So we can prepare an amendment that will meet the gentleman's objection.

Mr. GOSS. Yes; but I may suggest to the gentlemen that they will have to rewrite section 2 absolutely in order not to have an appropriation or make the money available out of funds allocated.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. That is all right.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to answer the remarks made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR], for 10 minutes, after the Speaker has presented certain notes to the House.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR], I shall be forced to object.

Mr. McGUGIN. You will not let me take the floor and answer a willful deliberate statement to destroy the character of a Member of the House?

Mr. TRUAX. I will let you answer when Mr. O'CONNOR is present.

Mr. McGUGIN. Am I responsible for his not being here?

Mr. TRUAX. No; but I am.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will call the next bill.

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of no quorum.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS OF STATES TO PREVENT CRIME

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 7353, granting the consent of Congress to any two or more States to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime, and for other purposes.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I understand this is one of a series of bills that has been asked by the Department of Justice.

Mr. McKEOWN. I am not so sure that this bill is included among them, but this is a bill that has been considered for some time.

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. McKEOWN. Does the gentleman object to the consideration of this bill?

Mr. McGUGIN. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. Speaker, I am advised they will call Mr. O'CONNOR over here, and I therefore withdraw my point of no quorum.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman has withdrawn his point of no quorum, and we are considering Calendar No. 159.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I understand this bill will authorize two States to enter into an agreement, which is prohibited under the Constitution at the present time, without authority from Congress, so that the officers of one State can go over the line and arrest, within a certain number of yards or miles, certain offenders, and that the court on either side of the State line may have jurisdiction.

I think this is very worth-while legislation and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby given to any two or more States to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and in the enforcement of their respective criminal laws and policies, and to establish such agencies, joint or otherwise, as they may deem desirable for making effective such agreements and compacts.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUBJECTING RECEIVERS TO STATE TAXATION

The Clerk called the next bill on the calendar, H.R. 8544, making receivers appointed by any United States courts and authorized to conduct any business or conducting any business subject to taxes levied by the State the same as if such business were conducted by private individuals or corporations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of Kentucky). Is there objection?

Mr. TRUAX. I want to ask the gentleman what particular class of people this bill proposes to make subject to taxation?

Mr. McKEOWN. A great many receivers in oil cases have been held by the court not liable to pay taxes. They do not pay the gasoline taxes to the State. There are thousands of dollars being lost to the State, because these receivers in gasoline and oil cases are not liable to pay those taxes. In the receivers for bank cases they do not have to pay the taxes to the State.

Mr. TRUAX. The bill is to collect taxes from corporations?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes; in cases where there are receivers appointed to run the business.

Mr. TRUAX. Well, I am heartily in favor of collecting taxes from corporations. I withdraw my objection.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any receiver appointed by any United States court who is authorized by said court to conduct any business, or who does conduct any business, shall be subject to all State and local taxes applicable to such business the same as if such business were conducted by an individual or corporation.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 3, after the word "receiver", insert the words "liquidator, referee, trustee, or other officer or agent."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPENSES OF REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET AT ISTANBUL, TURKEY

The Clerk called the next joint resolution on the calendar, House Joint Resolution 295, authorizing appropriation for expenses of representatives of the United States to meet at Istanbul, Turkey, with representatives of Turkish Republic for purpose of examining claims of either Government against the other, and for expense for proceedings before an umpire, if necessary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Reserving the right to object, this bill authorizes an appropriation of \$90,000. We should have more time to consider it than is given in the consideration of this calendar. So I am constrained to object. I should like some time to be set for its consideration or take it up under suspension of the rules, by which we can have time to consider it.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. I want to say this: This is for the purpose of carrying out a treaty between this country and Turkey. The treaty has been ratified. There are some 2,500 of our citizens who are interested in this claim.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, under reservation to object, I would state that I have no objection to the gentleman from Tennessee making a full and complete statement, but the last business transaction on this matter we had with Turkey was in 1923. Eventually I am going to object, because it will take \$90,000 out of our Treasury, and I do not think we will ever get any of it back.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. I want to say that this arbitration is for the purpose of collecting claims of our citizens, and when they are collected that amount is to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and whatever expenses our Government is put to is to be taken out of those claims. So it does not cost the Government one cent.

Mr. TRUAX. What is the entire amount of the claims?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. About \$20,000,000.

Mr. TRUAX. And of how long standing?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. 1914 to 1922.

Mr. TRUAX. Have any attempts been made to collect them before?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Yes; since 1923.

Mr. TRUAX. How does the gentleman expect to collect these claims now if he was not able to collect them before?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Because they did not have the treaty ratified and the agreement reached.

Mr. BLANTON. But the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. McREYNOLDS] knows that there has not been a thing done about this since 1923.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. No.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, what has been done?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. The treaty has been ratified.

Mr. BLANTON. But that treaty of 1923 provided that it must be done within 6 months and not later than 1 year. The gentleman from Tennessee will be fair enough to admit that unless we collect something from Turkey we will be out \$90,000.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Or whatever the Appropriations Committee appropriates.

Mr. BLANTON. But this bill carries \$90,000.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. It only carries an authorization.

Mr. BLANTON. For \$90,000.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. If necessary, it does.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman knows that whatever appropriation this House authorizes, the Committee on Appropriations, as its servant, will appropriate; if we pass this bill, authorizing \$90,000, that sum of \$90,000 will be taken out of the Treasury, and unless we make collection from Turkey of this claim running back to 1919, we will not get a cent of that \$90,000 back. Under those circumstances, I am going to have to object.

Mr. TRUAX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I have the floor and I yielded to the gentleman from Texas to make a statement. I just want to protect my status.

Mr. TRUAX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. TRUAX. I want to ask this question of the gentleman from Tennessee, as to whether or not this appropriation provides for a commission to visit Turkey the coming season?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. In accordance with this agreement, the President has one man over there now; already there.

Mr. TRUAX. Does it take \$90,000 to finance him?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. No. Let me read from what the Secretary of State had to say about this:

Therefore, according to the terms of the notes above mentioned, the claims committee provided for therein met at Istanbul on August 15, 1933. It was decided, however, that, instead of proceeding to consider the cases on their individual merits, an effort should be made to arrange a lump sum settlement of the claims, if possible. For that purpose it was not deemed necessary to designate, as American representatives, experts in international law, and consequently the counselor and commercial attaché of the Embassy at Istanbul were so designated. After several months of negotiations, efforts to arrange a lump sum settlement proved unsuccessful.

In other words, they tried to settle it in that way so as not to have even any expense in connection with this settlement.

Mr. WOLCOTT. What is the nature of these claims? Are they war claims?

Mr. McREYNOLDS. They arose out of the war.

Mr. WOLCOTT. For the destruction of property of American citizens?

Mr. BLANTON. Back to 1914.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. From 1914 to 1922.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Now, why should the American Government appropriate \$90,000 for the purpose of sending a commission to Istanbul? We have machinery set up here in Washington. If they owe these bills, it seems to me that through our consular office and their consular office they might get together and make some agreement concerning these matters.

Mr. BLANTON. And our Diplomatic Service over there is the one that should attend to it.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. These are claims where proof will have to be made. We have tried it under the Diplomatic Service. Under the treaty the President has already sent one man over there. They will have a committee from each nation and have to have an arbitrator. As to this \$90,000, it says, "\$90,000, or whatever is necessary." It is up to the Committee on Appropriations to have a detailed statement, if they desire, to see what is necessary. I think American citizens should be protected, and as long as we are undertaking to collect these claims for American citizens and that money is paid into the Treasury and then the expense of the collection is taken out, I can see no reason why this House should not permit that to be done.

Mr. TRUAX. Why not send a commission to France? Why not send a commission to England and Russia and every other nation?

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. If I thought as my friend from Tennessee [Mr. McREYNOLDS] thinks, that we would ever collect this money from Turkey for the American people, I would not hesitate to vote for this \$90,000, but from my experience in watching these things for years, I do not believe we will ever get a red cent out of Turkey and that eventually we will lose this \$90,000, and therefore I object.

Mr. TRUAX. And I second the objection of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1506, to amend the United States mining laws applicable to the Mount Hood National Forest within the State of Oregon.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL, NEBRASKA

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 7241, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey the lands and property used for the United States Indian school at Genoa, Nebr., to the State of Nebraska.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD]?

There was no objection.

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK, KY.

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 4935, to amend the act of May 25, 1926, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of the Mammoth Cave National Park in the State of Kentucky, and for other purposes."

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. O'MALLEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'MALLEY. I yield.

Mr. GOSS. The author of this bill is a member of the Appropriations Committee, which is now meeting. It is possible he is with the committee.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from New Mexico was called out. He will be back in a minute. I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Brown of Kentucky). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McGUGIN. A few moments ago the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'Connor] took the floor and made this statement:

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Kansas was conscious that he was violating the rules of this House by extending his remarks—

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] There is not a quorum present.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House. The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TRUAX) there were—ayes 47, noes 3.

So a call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 127]

Abernethy	Cooper, Ohio	Haines	Peterson
Alien	Corning	Hamilton	Ransley
Allgood	Crosby	Hart	Rayburn
Andrew, Mass.	Crowe	Hartley	Reid, Ill.
Andrews, N.Y.	Crowther	Hill, Knute	Richardson
Auf der Heide	Crump	Hoidale	Schaefer
Bakewell	Darrow	Imhoff	Simpson
Beck	Deen	Jacobsen	Sinclair
Boehne	Delaney	James	Sirovich
Boylan	Douglass	Jeffers	Smith, W.Va.
Brooks	Doutrich	Jenkins, Ohio	Somers, N.Y.
Browning	Doxey	Johnson, W.Va.	Staiker
Brumm	Duncan Mo.	Kee	Stokes
Buckbee	Edmonds	Kelly, Pa.	Studley
Burke, Calif.	Ellenbogen	Kocialkowski	Sullivan
Cannon, Mo.	Fiesinger	Kurtz	Sutphin
Cannon, Wis.	Fitzgibbons	Lamneck	Traeger
Carley	Flannagan	Lea, Calif.	Treadway
Carpenter, Nebr.	Foulkes	Lehlbach	Underwood
Carter, Wyo.	Frey	Lesinski	Wadsworth
Cary	Fulmer	Lindsay	Waldron
Cavicchia	Gavagan	McLean	Wallgren
Celler	Gifford	Maloney, Conn.	Weideman
Chapman	Gillespie	Martin, Mass.	Willford
Collins, Calif.	Gillette	Martin, Oreg.	Wood, Mo.
Collins, Miss.	Granfield	Milligan	
Connery	Griswold	Montague	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and twenty-four Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

On motion of Mr. BYRNS, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Doughton], I present a privileged resolution and move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 333

Resolved, That J. BAYARD CLARK, of North Carolina, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House on Rules.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 1

Mr. McCLINTIC. By direction of the Committee on Ways and Means I present a privileged resolution and move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 334

Resolved, That HOMER C. PARKER, of Georgia, be, and he is hereby elected Chairman of the standing Committee of the House on Elections No. 1.

The resolution was agreed to.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon the gentleman from New York made a statement which affects the integrity, character, and conduct of me individually as a Member of this House. That statement in part is as follows:

The gentleman did not at any time obtain unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. The gentleman from Kansas was conscious that he was violating the rules of the House by extending his remarks without permission. I have seldom seen such a gross violation of the rules of this House where a man deliberately and intentionally places a long extension of remarks in the Record without permission being granted by the House. He knew this and was attempting to perpetuate an extension which had been exhausted on the previous day.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that statement is wholly untrue.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. McGUGIN. No; I did not interfere with the gentleman from New York when he was assailing me.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken this matter up with the stenographer who took the notes, and the original notes in the book of the reporter disclose the following as a part of the proceedings of Friday, April 13:

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Reserving the right to object, upon what subject?

Mr. McGUGIN. On the attempt to curb Dr. Wirt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none.

Mr. Speaker, it is my contention that these statements by the gentleman from New York accusing me of extending remarks without permission, and doing it deliberately, when those statements are false and the gentleman from New York could have with due diligence ascertained that they were false constitute a question of personal privilege for me to present to the House, under rule IX, which deals with this matter. It reads as follows:

Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation, and conduct of Members, individually, in their representative capacity only.

Mr. Speaker, with the Record containing the statement made by the gentleman from New York, that I deliberately violated the rules of this House and deliberately slipped into the Record an extended speech contrary to the rules of this House, my reputation as a Member of this body is so affected that any citizen in this land, who believes I did that, has a right to believe that I am unfit to be a Member of the House. I, therefore, request the right to address the House and discuss this matter in greater detail for the usual time allotted a Member to present a question of personal privilege.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be heard on the question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, we Members of the House feel we are entitled to rely upon the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as to what happens in this body. The reporters here are

supposed to take down, as we understand there is supposed to be in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, every word uttered in this House. I have, on some occasions, insisted that that be done.

This morning's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, upon which my statement was based, contains not one word that the gentleman from Kansas—

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. The gentleman is not speaking to the question of privilege.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am speaking to the question.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman is not speaking to the question of privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman is discussing an entirely different question.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks he is speaking to the question.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman from Kansas just now accused me of making a false statement. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of this morning does not contain one word to the effect that the gentleman ever asked for unanimous consent to extend his remarks, that the Speaker ever recognized him, or that there was any pause. There is not on any page of the printed RECORD of this House anything to that effect, and that is why I rose here this morning.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM. Is it not a fact that the only authentic record this House has, and upon which it has a right to rely, is the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Exactly; the printed report of these proceedings.

Mr. WOODRUM. And the gentleman from Kansas has read some paper he has in his hand.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Which is not a record of the House and which he obtained from some stenographer in the employ of this House. If we cannot proceed with the affairs of this House and rely on the printed daily RECORD, which ultimately becomes the permanent RECORD, what is to happen?

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. In a moment. If the gentleman from Kansas had directly examined the RECORD as I had, and I twice checked and rechecked the RECORD before I made the statement, he would have risen in his place and asked unanimous consent to correct the RECORD and to insert in there the remarks he made or claimed to have made, as well as the Speaker's reply to his remarks. The gentleman has not yet made any effort to correct the permanent RECORD to show that he got unanimous consent, but the outstanding thing which still makes me doubt the authenticity of the stenographic record is that these remarks alleged to have been delivered on Friday were dated on Thursday, and I have not yet found out why they were dated back one day. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SNELL. The gentleman appreciates the fact that the RECORD is very often corrected on the floor of the House. There are a great many corrections necessary to be made. The gentleman has been here long enough to know that. As a matter of fact, does not the gentleman think, considering that he made a very serious charge against a Member in his representative capacity, that he should have taken the pains to have looked up and determined if the RECORD was correct or not?

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman would not do that himself.

Mr. SNELL. I do not follow the RECORD every day, but would be very careful to be sure I was right before making a serious charge.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD was based on matter sent from this House to the Printing Office. The gentleman knows that he would not do that himself.

Mr. SNELL. But before such serious accusations were made I think it was up to the gentleman to have looked at the stenographer's minutes. Furthermore, considering the fact that the accusation was not correct, does not the gentleman

feel that he should withdraw these remarks from the RECORD?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am rising to the point of order as to the right of the gentleman from Kansas to further address himself to the question of personal privilege, and I would like an interpretation from the Chair.

Paragraph 5 of rule XIV is in the following language:

If a Member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the Member calling him to order shall indicate the words excepted to and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's desk and read aloud to the House; but he shall not be held to answer, nor be subject to the censure of the House if further debate or further business has intervened.

I make the point of order that if the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. McGugin] had any right to interpose the question of privilege it was the duty of the gentleman from Kansas or some other Member of the House, at the time the offensive words were uttered by the gentleman from New York, if they were offensive, to have risen and demanded that the offensive words be taken down for determination of the House as to whether or not they should be expunged or whether or not the gentleman from New York should be allowed to speak further.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. In just a moment. I want to get in a complete statement of the point of order which I am making.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the gentleman from Kansas did not pursue his rights. If a word offended him, or if his honor or his reputation were impugned by the language of the gentleman from New York, it was his duty under the rule I have cited to have brought the matter to an issue before the House at that time, which the gentleman either refused or declined to do. Subsequent proceedings and debate having intervened, I submit to the Chair that the gentleman from Kansas thereby waived his privilege or his right at this stage of the proceedings to rise to a question of personal privilege on the words uttered by the gentleman from New York. In other words, he had waived by his silence and by his failure to take advantage of the rights given him under the rule I have cited the privilege to raise the question, and thereby he has elected to waive his rights on a matter of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. Before ruling, the Chair desires to state that earlier in the proceedings the Chair stated he would investigate whether or not the gentleman from Kansas had permission to extend in the RECORD the remarks which appeared therein.

The Chair has taken it up with the reporters of debates and finds that sheet no. 200 of the report of the debates of that day slipped out of a bundle of such sheets and was lost somewhere in the reporters' room. The reporter, who took this part of the proceedings, has brought to the Chair the original sheet, numbered 200, which reads as follows:

Mr. MCGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Reserving the right to object, upon what subject?

Mr. MCGUGIN. About the attempt to curb Dr. Wirt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Chair therefore finds that the remarks complained of were properly extended in the RECORD by the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the Chair yield to me to present a unanimous-consent request?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks I made this morning about the gentleman from Kansas having violated the rules of the House be withdrawn from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD of today be corrected to include page 200.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Page 200 is as follows:

Mr. McGUGIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ZIONCHECK. Reserving the right to object, upon what subject?

Mr. McGUGIN. About the attempt to curb Dr. Wirt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, on April 7, 1934, our highly esteemed Speaker delivered a radio address, speaking in the city of Washington to the National Democratic Club in New York City. It was a very able and instructive address, and I am sure can be read with considerable profit by the gentlemen upon the other side of the aisle.

Mr. SNELL. Nothing political in it, I presume.

Mr. BYRNS. And I ask unanimous consent to print the speech as an extension of my remarks.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it does not make any statements to the effect that the depression has not cost us anything, does it? [Laughter.]

Mr. BYRNS. I am sure it does not make any statement that is not justified and neither does it make any statement to the effect that the depression was caused and brought on by the last administration. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I shall be pleased to read the report of the speech in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech of Hon. HENRY T. RAINEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am addressing this evening from the city of Washington, an audience, I am advised, of over 2,000 members of the National Democratic Club and their friends assembled tonight in the main ballroom of the Hotel Commodore in New York City. To my friends of this great organization to whom I am speaking from the Capital City, I extend greetings and best wishes, and I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to address you over the air. I congratulate all the members of the National Democratic Club upon the contributions they have made to the success of the Roosevelt administration.

An all-wise Providence calls into control, when great perils confront the Republic, the party to which we all belong. During the first Wilson administration, in spite of strenuous opposition from vested interests and from the leaders of the Republican Party, we enacted the income tax law and we established the Federal Reserve System. If the Republican Party had remained in power during these 4 years neither of these propositions would have been written into the law.

Early in the second Wilson administration we were irresistibly dragged into the awful vortex of the World War. Our first obligation was to finance the war, to organize armies, to build ships, to keep the armies of our allies in the field until our armies could get to France, and it took a lot of money to do this. During the first year of the war we expended for war purposes four times as much money as there was in existence in the United States, and as we were able to do it because we had the income-tax system and the Federal Reserve. I am wondering what would have happened to this country and to the rest of the world if the Republican Party had been in control during the 4 years covered by the first Wilson administration. Certainly we would have had neither of these propositions enacted into law, and without them the financing of the war would have been impossible.

But the second Wilson administration was followed by 12 years of undisputed control of economic policies in this country by the Republican Party. As a result of this, tariff legislation ran wild. Twice there were unconscionable revisions of tariffs upward. The Fordney-McCumber bill came soon after our control ended. Eight or nine years later came the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, with its revisions upward. In the interval between the two bills the very rich had been relieved to a very large degree of the payment of taxes.

Against the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, with its increases, the nations of the world protested. Over 1,200 American economists protested. The bill was brought in under a rule and passed. I recall that Germany protested. In her protest she called attention to the fact that she was paying large war indemnities; that she had a large trade with the United States; that she was one of our best customers; that she could only pay for the goods she bought of us by exchanging her own goods; and she called attention to the fact that her payments of indemnities and her payments of the amounts she was owing to our citizens could not be made if we persisted in erecting this tariff barrier. But under Republican control the bill was passed.

In 1 year the purchases of Germany from us fell 50 percent, and the purchases of other countries from us fell off in a corresponding degree. International trade commenced to fade from the seas. Retaliatory tariff barriers were built up against us until they are now as high or higher than ours. Our factories were compelled to locate in branch plants abroad, back of their tariff barriers. The goods we made here, employing our own labor, using our own capital, using our own raw materials, we commenced to make abroad, in over 1,500 branch plants, back of their tariff walls, using their labor and their raw materials.

Unemployment commenced in the land. Our foreign markets for manufactured goods were depleted; our foreign markets for pork and lard and wheat practically ceased to exist; our overproduction commenced until a time came when our granaries were full to bursting and men were starving. Our factories were mechanized as no factories in any other nation were mechanized, and yet our machinery was idle; our markets were gone; our workmen were unemployed. It is an easy thing, indeed, to compel the mechanization of European nations at our expense. All they had to do was to raise their tariffs and compel us to come over there and manufacture, and the flight of American capital commenced and still continues in alarming proportions.

It has become necessary for us now to undo, if we can, the work of the three Republican administrations; to get back for our factories and our workers as much as we can of the foreign markets we lost prior to the 4th of last March; to get back for our farmers other markets across the seas. Until that happens we are reluctantly compelled to become a smaller America. We must manufacture less in our splendidly equipped factories; we must produce less on our farms; and we must continue this reduction of production until we have restored some of the markets we have lost.

We have just passed through the lower branch of the Congress the reciprocal tariff bill which authorizes the President by reciprocal arrangements to find an outlet somewhere in the world for our surplus produce. This bill is meeting with vigorous opposition from the Republican leaders and from magazines and newspapers controlled by those who do not belong to our party. They seem to be entirely content with the fact that we have lost our markets abroad and to be violently opposed to a measure which might eventually restore them, and they are preparing, as I am advised, to carry this kind of issue into the elections this fall. No wonder the rank and file of their party is deserting a leadership which leads in the direction of economic ruin.

On the 4th day of March 1933 the country had moved irresistibly for over a year in the direction of an economic collapse. If the Hoover administration had been extended until now, the collapse would have occurred. We were dangerously near it on the 4th day of March 1933. It takes time to recover from 12 years of subservience to the great interests; it takes time to recover from the 12 years of the leadership of the big bankers and the so-called "captains of industry." It cannot be accomplished overnight.

But already the recovery program has started, and we have commenced to move, slowly perhaps, but irresistibly toward a better and a brighter future.

There is a violent attempt now to discredit the Roosevelt administration and its accomplishments. I have heard of no remedial measures advocated by the partisan leaders who are attacking the Democratic leadership which would supplant or modify the things we are trying to do in order to carry out our program of recovery. A leadership which merely attacks and does not propose remedies will not get very far with the electorate at the present time.

GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT

It is, perhaps, desirable to examine now into the economies which have been accomplished by the Roosevelt administration.

I find that during the 13 months covering the period from February 28, 1933, to March 31, 1934, the general expenditures of the Government amounted, in round numbers, to \$2,911,000,000. Taking as a comparable period the period of the Hoover administration extending from January 31, 1932, to February 28, 1933, the general expenditures of the Government were \$3,550,000,000. Both periods were periods of depression, but during the 13 months of the Roosevelt administration we accomplished a substantial reduction of the general expenditures of the Government.

Perhaps the figures are not exactly comparable; there were certain expenditures which were included in general expenditures during a part of the 13-month period of the Hoover administration and which are now carried as emergency expenditures, but the figures I have given show that during the 13 months of the Roosevelt administration we made a considerably better showing than was made during the 13 comparable months which preceded it.

The war we are waging now against depression is more serious even than the World War. It is not as easy now to inspire patriotic cooperation from people of the United States as it was when bands were playing and khaki-clad soldiers were marching and news of victories were coming in from the battlefields of France. This is not the time "to rock the boat." This is not the time to try to sabotage recovery measures. Conditions were bad enough during the Hoover administration, and no remedies were applied. The people of the country, I do not think, can be persuaded that they want to return to the old conditions which existed then.

It has been charged that this administration is recklessly expending money, that it is piling up an enormous national debt, and the time has perhaps come to analyze the recovery expenditures of the first year of operations under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Apparently during 13 months of operation under the new deal the gross amount of our public debt increased \$5,223,000,000 until on the 31st day of last month our apparent public debt amounted to \$26,158,000,000. But we had in the Treasury at that time \$2,008,000,000 which ought to be deducted in arriving at the amount of our gross public debt. Deducting this amount, we reach the inevitable conclusion that in the first 13 months of the Roosevelt administration our public debt increased only \$2,436,000,000.

We have been underwriting investments of banks, insurance companies, railroads, building-and-loan associations, farmers, intermediate credit banks, joint-stock land banks, and other companies and banks, and we have taken from them their securities. We have been underwriting municipalities and we have taken from them their securities. If the recovery program succeeds—and it must succeed—practically all these amounts so invested will come back into the Treasury of the United States.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

Using a new method of approaching the national debt, in view of the vigorous criticisms to which the present administration has been subjected, a different result is obtained. If we have been underwriting the propositions I have mentioned, and if we have been taking their securities, and if the success of the new deal means the payment of these obligations—and it does mean the payment of these obligations—then the correct way of approaching the national debt is to deduct from our entire national indebtedness the cash we have on hand, less the securities we are underwriting, and when we do that we reach the conclusion that at the present time our public debt, less cash and securities, amounts to only \$8,264,000,000. Applying the same method to our public debt as it existed on February 28, 1933, we reach the conclusion that our public debt at that time amounted to \$6,225,000,000. Therefore, during the 13 months of the Roosevelt administration the public debt increased only \$2,039,000,000.

It is perfectly proper, I think, in estimating our financial condition so far as the national debt is concerned, to figure in the \$2,810,000,000 of increment on gold we have obtained by revaluing the gold dollar. When this item is included, we reach the inevitable and startling conclusion that today our public debt, less cash and securities, is \$771,000,000 less than it was at the end of the Hoover administration.

During the limited time I have at my disposal tonight it is impossible for me to discuss the progress of our recovery program.

THE LEADERSHIP OF DR. WIRT

Just at the present time the leadership of the Republican Party seems to center in Dr. William A. Wirt, a school teacher, who lives in Gary, Ind., and who, it is charged, receives a considerable part of his compensation there from the Gary steel companies. He has charged that there is a planned revolution going on in the Government; that certain men high in the councils of the administration have stated that they are planning and carrying on a revolution which means that Mr. Roosevelt is the Keren-sky of a movement soon to be supplanted by a Stalin and by communism.

An investigation which will start on Tuesday of next week will demonstrate completely and quickly the absurdity of statements of this character. There is no revolution in this country. Our capitalistic form of government is not in the slightest danger. All this kind of talk is silly and absurd, and the investigation which will soon start will demonstrate in a short time the mean, partisan, and unpatriotic motives which inspired statements of this character. But these irresponsible statements are seized upon by certain newspapers and magazines and certain leaders of the other party as a reason for completely destroying the Roosevelt recovery program.

If there is a revolution, there is a revolution against the methods exercised by the Republican Party in 12 years preceding the present administration; if there is a revolution, it is a revolution against the kind of leadership we had which led us directly into the depression we are now trying to get out of. The leadership of that period has gone—God grant it may never return.

The people of this country will not support a movement which means that our efforts toward recovery will be abandoned. The conditions of uncertainty and despair which prevailed 13 months ago must not be permitted to return. This is the mission of such organizations as the National Democratic Club.

GENERAL AND EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES, FEBRUARY 28, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1934

During the above-mentioned period of time for emergency relief measures we have expended \$1,719,000,000, of which the largest amount has gone to the C.W.A., to wit, \$603,000,000.

The general expenditures for carrying on the Government during that period of time have amounted to \$2,911,000,000, a considerable reduction over prior years, showing the effect of the economy program of the Federal Government.

During the first year of the Roosevelt administration the securities carrying the obligations of carriers under the Transportation Act of 1920 decreased \$1,000,000,000.

Notes of the Federal Farm Board, evidencing outstanding advances under the Agricultural Marketing Act, decreased \$289,000,000.

Securities received by the United States Shipping Board on account of sales of ships decreased \$7,000,000.

Crop loans to farmers decreased \$4,000,000. Farmers' seed loans decreased \$18,000. The obligations of agricultural stabilization corporations decreased \$25,000,000. The obligations of cooperative marketing associations decreased \$55,000,000.

The securities accepted by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation during the period from February 28, 1933, to March 31, 1934, amounted to \$59,000,000. Of course, there were no securities of this kind accepted under the Hoover administration.

The securities of production credit corporations amounted to \$90,000,000. Of course, there were no securities of this kind under the Hoover administration. The securities taken by the banks for cooperatives during the period we are discussing amounted to \$110,000,000. Of course, there was nothing of this kind under the Hoover administration. The securities accepted by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation amounted to \$200,000,000. Of course, there was nothing of this kind under the Hoover administration.

Capital-stock subscriptions for the Tennessee Valley Authority amounted to \$4,000,000.

The capital-stock subscriptions for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation amounted to \$150,000,000.

Subscriptions to the capital stock of the regional agricultural credit corporations increased by \$1,000,000. The subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of land banks amounted to \$27,000,000.

I have not, of course, attempted to give all the items which go to make up the expenditures of the new deal. In brief, I might say that the total capital-stock subscriptions of the Government during the present administration amounted to \$1,027,000,000. The securities held by emergency organizations increased during the Roosevelt administration \$957,000,000.

GOLD BONUS

Mr. SHOEMAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHOEMAKER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I wish to call your attention to the manner in which the Nation's gold has been juggled in the interest of certain individuals who have been profiteering and racketeering in the so-called "Gold bonus."

By payment of a premium, or bonus, of \$14 an ounce we have bought during the present month over \$300,000,000 of European gold, and it is still coming at the rate of about \$10,000,000 daily.

Out of a Treasury deficit we are paying \$35 an ounce for gold normally worth \$20.67 an ounce.

Between March and October last this \$300,000,000 of gold left the United States bound for Europe at the regular market price of around \$20.67. We are now buying it back at \$35—or at a loss of \$14 an ounce—and calling this "financial recovery."

Of this \$300,000,000 of American gold which we shipped to Europe during the March-October period last year, over \$240,000,000 went to France, over \$40,000,000 to England, and the balance to Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland, as you will note in the last issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Europe got most of this gold at the market price of \$20.67 and now is sending it back at \$35, after realizing a bonus profit of \$14 an ounce, or an aggregate profit of over \$100,000,000.

It would be interesting to know who and how many American international bankers, brokers, importers, and exporters were parties to this gold-profiteering deal.

It behooves the Government to know if the profiteers are paying income taxes on their gold profiteering—or are among the big tax evaders.

Take Morgan & Co., the world's leading banking house in floating foreign loans in the United States, and then advising the Government to cancel the foreign loans. During the past 3 years, according to their testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, they paid taxes in Eng-

land and France but no income taxes in the United States. They have the name of being the leading house in the international movement of gold and securities between this country and Europe.

Take the New York Times Index in the Library of Congress and note the movements of J. Pierpont Morgan, the head of the Morgan House, from July to October.

On July 13 Morgan sailed for London, where his firm has the Morgan & Grenfell Bank. Grenfell, the leading British partner, is member of Parliament for the London district and a director in the Bank of England. Morgan & Grenfell are fiscal agents of the Bank of England.

Across the channel in Paris the Morgan partners own the big French bank of Morgan et Cie. The French partners are high in the councils of the French Government. In both France and London the Morgan House pays income taxes—which they escape in the United States. Al Capone pays income taxes in the United States, or goes to jail; but the Morgan partners neither pay taxes nor go to jail. How do they do it? What is their pull?

Well, J. Pierpont Morgan sailed for London on July 13.

On July 14 Morgan was eulogized by the London Times—which used to be called the "Thunderer"—for his great services to the Allied Powers in floating American loans abroad. Now \$11,000,000,000 of these European loans are still due the United States Treasury; and London, Paris, and the House of Morgan are agreed that these \$11,000,000,000 shall forever remain due until paid off by American taxpayers.

On arrival in London, Mr. Morgan's first engagement, according to the New York Times cable of July 20, was with M. C. Norman, of the Bank of England, on the subject matter in which the White House was about to embark, namely, "to discuss currency stabilization."

Mr. Morgan remained in London and Paris several weeks. He was a busy man, trying to help Uncle Sam stabilize, or unstabilize, the currency. Doubtless he was at home there, because his chapter in British Who's Who says that he has a London mansion and also a fine estate at Herefordshire, 20 miles out of London.

But when Morgan has been in London just 1 week and looked the financial ground over, behold Bernard M. Baruch, the Wall Street broker, is also called to London and Paris. Mr. Baruch is likewise deeply concerned in the welfare of American finance—as witness the fact that he loaned the services of his valued assistant, General Johnson, to the Government to run both the industries and the commerce of the United States as Chief Administrator of the N.R.A.

Mr. Baruch arrives in Paris on July 27, and takes pains to announce that his trip is purely private. But he is in the capital of Czechoslovakia during the week when that country issues a new gold-bond issue, and back in London as the guest of Winston Churchill to discuss the subject of currency inflation.

American gold at this time—July and August 1933—is pouring abroad at a lively pace. To France alone went \$79,600,000 in July, \$73,200,000 in August, and \$48,700,000 in September—or \$200,000,000 in 90 days. This same \$200,000,000, or its bullion equivalent, have come back, earning a bonus of \$14 an ounce for somebody, or a net profit of around \$75,000,000 for the French-British-Wall Street profiteers.

This gold profit of over \$75,000,000 was just so much loss to the United States Treasury—or Treasury deficit—which will be saddled on American taxpayers along with the wreck of the \$11,000,000,000 of war-loan charity to European war powers.

Well, Morgan and Baruch came back, and then came the gold-bonus program of the Treasury—the business of buying back at \$34 to \$35 an ounce in the wintertime the gold which, at \$20.67 an ounce, we had sent to Europe in the summertime.

For that business the White House had to have in the Treasury a man even more dependable than the great violinist Mr. Woodin—even though the latter was able to

buy stocks of Morgan & Co. at a rate \$13 below the market price.

Destiny, or something of the kind, now came looming. The front pages of the Wall Street press carried the photographs of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., side by side with the President. Also, Henry Morgenthau, Sr., came back from Europe with wise advice on currency stabilization. Something was about to happen.

October finds American gold exports barred, gold premiums paid for imports, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury—and a military censorship guarding the secrets.

Come the ides of November. Bernard M. Baruch is here to entertain his assistant, Brigadier General Johnson, while giving the Saturday Evening Post a broadside on the subject of gold and inflation.

The press of November 17 advises the world that John Pierpont Morgan is a guest of the White House.

The press of November 18, or the following day after Morgan's arrival, announces that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is sworn in as Secretary of the Treasury.

The press of November 22 announces the Treasury censorship order; and on the 23d the Treasury order is issued that all Treasury guards shall obey military rules.

It would seem the duty of Congress to initiate a thorough-going investigation of the entire gold-bonus and gold-profiteering trade. But if the Treasury is working under a military rule of secrecy with regard to gold movements and gold premiums, and by terms of the recent Gold Act does not report to Congress during the next 2 years, it looks as though we are hog-tied and hamstrung so far as the Treasury gold deal is concerned.

We seem to be lucky that the censorship does not cover the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the proceedings of Congress. We can encourage the Department of Justice, but the Department of Justice is likely to bring out an opinion that the whole deal is strictly regular and legal and in accord with the Constitution of the United States, if not with the Declaration of Independence.

There seems to be one cheerful side to this business of paying bankers a bonus of \$14 an ounce for its gold production, and that is, the benefit it may do to the gold mines and markets of the British possessions. British countries, Africa, Australia, India, and Canada, turn out three fourths of the world's gold. Of \$480,000,000 of gold mined by the world last year, the British possessions yielded about \$350,000,000.

Our Treasury premium of \$14 an ounce has been a great boon to the gold mines of Johannesburg, Australia, and Ontario. It has boomed the world stock markets in British gold mining shares, and helped British recovery, although at the expense of American taxpayers. It may be—who knows?—that Great Britain in return may offer to pay the Treasury as much as 10 percent of its next coming installment of unpaid war debt.

It may be tough on American taxpayers, but if it helps London and Johannesburg it may help to keep Morgan and his brokers out of worse mischief. Moreover, if we cannot make the House of Morgan pay income taxes over here, we can at least pile up his British profits so they can soak him for income taxes over there. And our "brain trust" shall not have lived in vain.

Finally, the significance of our midsummer gold shipments to France do not become a stand-out in a Shakespearean sense, unless we take note of the difference between the May-June shipments before, and the July-August shipments, after Morgan, Baruch, and Morgenthau, Sr., the three wise crows of high finance, visit London and Paris on the patriotic mission of stabilizing currency.

United States gold shipments to France, 1933 (net)

May	\$122,000
June	72,000
July	79,617,000
August	73,173,000

That is to say, before our Wall Street pilgrims' visit over there our gold shipments to France were only in thousands,

whereas after they got over there the shipments jump to millions.

Our June net gold shipments to France are \$72,000. Our July net gold shipments to France are \$79,617,000.

The May-June shipments combined are less than \$200,000. The July-August shipments combined exceed \$150,000,000. What happened?

In fact, two big things happened. First, Morgan, Baruch, and Morgenthau, Sr., our ambassadors of currency stabilization—speaking in the Greek sense of "Augean stables"—start for Europe.

Brigadier General Johnson, "assistant to Bernard M. Baruch", as termed in the N.R.A. handbook, begins his big street parades and his cracker-down orations and price codes.

In other words, while Morgan, Baruch, and Morgenthau, Sr., are leading the golden calf and persuading it to go to Paris, Cracker-Down Johnson is shooing it from behind and cracking at its heels with all the codes and brass bands he can lay his hands on. This much credit must be given to Johnson: He was an able assistant in driving that \$300,000,000 golden calf to Europe last summer. It must be said for Baruch and Morgan that they chose a good assistant both in putting over the draft act in the World War and in the present moving picture, entitled "The Golden Calf of Our Augean Stable."

LIGHT-STATION RESERVATION, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 7744, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer to the city of Bridgeport, Conn., a certain unused light-station reservation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized on behalf of the United States to convey to the city of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, a certain island known as "Fayerweather Island", which has been used as the Black Rock Light Station Reservation and which has heretofore been leased to said city of Bridgeport by the United States for use as a public park.

A portion of Fayerweather Island was conveyed to the United States by deed dated June 17, 1807, from Nicholas Fish to the United States of America, and described as follows:

That certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Fairfield, in the said State of Connecticut, known and called the "Fayerweather Island" and which forms the outer side of the "Black Rock Harbor", so called, and the same is bounded northerly on Black Rock Harbor, westerly on the mouth of said harbor, southeasterly on the sea beach or Long Island Sound, and northeasterly on the beach including the rocky point thereof adjoining the said island, and is about 8 acres in quantity, be the same more or less, which deed is recorded in volume 32, page 545, and in book B, page 43, of the town of Fairfield.

And the remaining portion of said island was conveyed to the United States by deed dated July 10, 1807, from Daniel Fayerweather to the United States of America, one undivided half of a certain piece of land in quantity about 8 acres in the whole piece, be the same more or less, and which piece of land lies in the town of Fairfield, in said county, and is known and called by the name of "Fayerweather Island", and the whole of said land is bounded northerly on Black Rock Harbor, westerly on the mouth of said harbor, easterly on the sea or Long Island Sound, northeasterly on the beach including the rocky point thereof adjoining said premises, which deed is recorded in volume 32, page 25, and in book B, page 44, of the town of Fairfield.

Said deed from the United States shall convey all of said property to said city in perpetuity and shall provide that it shall always be used and maintained by said city as a public park.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Wolcott: On page 3, line 8, after the word "park", strike out the period, insert a comma and the following language: "And if at any time the city discontinues the maintenance of said property as a public park, then the same shall revert to the Government of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BUILDING

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 8389, to provide for the custody and maintenance of the United States Supreme Court Building and the equipment and grounds thereof.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] for an explanation of section 2, which provides that employees shall be appointed by the Architect with the approval of the Chief Justice.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, with reference to section 2, the gentleman will notice from the report that this follows very closely the method of appointment of employees in general with reference to the buildings of the Capitol group, and it was thought that the curb of the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court should be placed upon the power of the Architect of the Capitol to make these appointments.

Mr. TRUAX. Has this been the former custom?

Mr. LANHAM. I understand it has been.

Mr. TRUAX. Is the gentleman positive about that?

Mr. LANHAM. Insofar as customs are analogous with reference to the buildings of the Capitol group. In many instances appointments of this character are made simply upon the authority of the Architect of the Capitol. For instance, with reference to the Library, the appointments as to mechanical and structural care are made in this way, and the Architect of the Capitol has less restricted authority than here proposed. The Architect of the Capitol is the executive officer of this Commission. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is the chairman of the Commission. So it was contemplated that the appointments concerning structural and mechanical care should be made through the Architect of the Capitol, but with the sanction of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. TRUAX. Are the appointments made from the Civil Service list?

Mr. LANHAM. Some of them, perhaps, but as provided in this bill they will be under the classification and retirement acts.

I may say to the gentleman that the purpose of the bill is this: Under the terms of the contract the Supreme Court Building will be completed in December of this year. From the 1st of January 1935, when it is anticipated the occupancy of the building will begin, until the close of the fiscal year maintenance and care of the building naturally will be necessary. There is no predicate in law for employees to be appointed for this purpose, and the object of this bill is to get a legal predicate upon which the estimates may be presented to the Appropriations Committee, so that an item for the necessary care of the building may be included in the deficiency bill.

Mr. TRUAX. How many employees will there be?

Mr. LANHAM. From the standpoint of mechanical care and maintenance, from the Architect of the Capitol, 33 employees. That is for the structural and mechanical care and maintenance. Then for the Supreme Court, it is estimated there will be for the first quarter of 1935, 29 employees, and for the second quarter 73 employees. That is, there will be fewer for the first 3 months.

Mr. TRUAX. And these employees are all under the civil-service rules.

Mr. LANHAM. Many of them are not.

Mr. TRUAX. Section 2 (b) provides that the employees shall be compensated under the Classification Act of 1923, and shall be subject to retirement.

Mr. LANHAM. That is similar to the usual provision for employees in the Capitol group.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, in view of the explanation of the gentleman, I withdraw my reservation of an objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I renew the reservation to object. The number of personnel that is to be appointed, both as to the structural care and also with reference to the custodial care under this bill, is unlimited. It is left absolutely to the judgment and discretion of the Architect of the Capitol. There can be no question about that. And we must have some understanding as to the number of new employees who are to be appointed.

In the first place, that building is four times as large as it should have been. It is going to be a standing monument of extravagance that will rest heavily on the shoulders of

this Congress for the next 100 years. There could be put in that building not merely the present personnel of 52 high-salaried employees but also the 33 new employees in charge of the structural care, and eventually the 79 new employees in charge of the custodial care, but likewise an additional large number, for if whoever has charge saw fit they could, under the authority of this bill, put 2,000 people in charge of it, because you can house that many in this tremendous building and lose most of them.

Although the Architect of the Capitol is a splendid man, and my personal friend, I am not willing to leave this unlimited authority to the discretion of anybody. David Lynn, the Architect of the Capitol, in whom we all have full confidence, may die tomorrow, the same as any of us, and a new man be put in his place. Hence we must have a distinct understanding about the number of new employees and the amounts of their salaries before we pass this bill.

This is something over which this Congress should retain control. We should know something about what we are doing, and retain the purse strings in our own hands. There is nothing in this bill as to the fixing of salaries—all compensation and salaries are fixed automatically by the name of the position held by the employee. If you designate an employee by a certain name, the salary is so much. If the name of the class is changed overnight, the salary could be doubled automatically under the act of 1923.

My good friend from Texas, chairman of the committee, is so good, so generous, so liberal, so good-natured that I am afraid he has let someone put something over on him in this bill; and for the present, until we get limitations in it, and proper restrictions, until we get a provision to retain control in Congress over the matter, I shall be forced to object.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman reserve his objection for a moment?

Mr. BLANTON. I will.

Mr. LANHAM. May I say, with reference to the imputation of my colleague, that this Commission has operated in accordance with the direction from the Congress. It has operated very efficiently and faithfully, and without any change from the very beginning. It has operated so economically that out of the original appropriation under which it was contemplated only that the building should be constructed, the Commission has saved enough money to furnish and equip the Supreme Court Building of the United States.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. In just a moment. I would like to reply to some of the things my colleague has stated. I have here detailed information prepared for the Committee on Appropriations with reference to each and every one of these employees, the duties they are to perform, and the amounts they are to receive.

These matters have been in the contemplation of the Supreme Court Building Commission and also of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which I have the honor to be chairman. This comes as a unanimous report from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds after a very careful and thorough hearing.

The urgency of this matter is this: That there must be some authority of law upon which to predicate the appropriations here contemplated in the deficiency bill in order that the Supreme Court Building may be taken care of from the 1st of January until the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman give us some information that we want?

Mr. LANHAM. Just one thing more.

Mr. BLANTON. But I want some information.

Mr. LANHAM. I think I have all the information here.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman give it to me?

Mr. LANHAM. I will gladly give the gentleman anything I have.

Mr. BLANTON. What is the breakdown of these employees—these 33 new structural employees? How do their salaries run?

Mr. LANHAM. There are 33. I can give the gentleman each and every one. The first is clerk, storekeeper, and timekeeper. His duties are—

Mr. BLANTON. What is his salary?

Mr. LANHAM. The yearly salary for that service is \$1,620. The estimate which will be before the Appropriations Committee is for \$810 for the 6 months.

Mr. BLANTON. How do the other salaries range? From what to what? What is the maximum?

Mr. LANHAM. An engineer at \$2,400 a year; a plumber at \$2,000 a year; air-conditioning engineer at \$2,000 a year; 3 electricians at \$2,000, \$1,860, and \$1,200, respectively; elevator mechanic at \$1,860; assistant elevator mechanic at \$1,320; special laborer at \$1,320.

I think the gentleman will see that these are not unreasonable sums to pay these men.

Mr. BLANTON. But they are all for one building?

Mr. LANHAM. I understand they are all for one building, and they are for a building constructed under the authorization of Congress, to house one of the three coordinate branches of the Government.

Mr. BLANTON. I am glad that none of the 33 will receive more than \$2,400 per annum. At the end of December 1934, when the Supreme Court moves into that building, what will it have cost us—the complete building?

Mr. LANHAM. The original appropriation for the building, as I recall, for the purchase of land, razing of the buildings, and the construction of this building was \$9,740,000. I will again call the gentleman's attention to the fact that out of that the Commission is saving enough money to furnish and equip the building.

Mr. BLANTON. I would rather have my friend answer my question and tell me what the building will have cost?

Mr. LANHAM. I do not think the gentleman has asked one question that I have not answered.

Mr. BLANTON. I asked the gentleman to tell us what this building will have cost at the end of this year.

Mr. LANHAM. And I have told the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman gave us the amount appropriated.

Mr. LANHAM. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. But what will it cost us? Will it cost all of the appropriation?

Mr. LANHAM. I have not at hand the exact figure as to the difference, but the difference in the saving will furnish and equip that large building so that we shall not be back here to the Congress asking for an additional amount to furnish and equip.

Mr. BLANTON. As I understand it, then, the full appropriation of \$9,740,000 will be spent for the plant, considering the fact that part of it will be used for equipment.

Mr. LANHAM. And furnishings. I assume that is correct. There may be a saving even after that.

Mr. BLANTON. And after the first 3 months there will be over 100 new Supreme Court employees in charge of that building?

Mr. LANHAM. After the first 3 months very slightly over that; yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And they will be in addition to all the present 52 Supreme Court employees that we now have?

Mr. LANHAM. They will be largely additional, yes; with the exception of the engineer, who will go from this building over there, because the men will still be necessary in the Capitol to operate elevators, and so forth, just as they have been heretofore.

Mr. BLANTON. Is my friend from Texas willing to turn over to one man, I do not care who he is, the appointment of these 100 new employees? A man who is not connected with Congress, except as an employee of the Congress?

Mr. LANHAM. With reference to other buildings of the Capitol group, that is largely the system in vogue. This provides also for the additional sanction of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. That matter was very, very carefully discussed in the committee. I should like to direct my colleague's attention to the hearings which we conducted on this bill.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to say to my colleague that when he is willing to do that he is willing to confer on our good friend, David Lynn, a greater privilege than any Member of Congress enjoys. There is not a Member of Congress who has had the privilege of appointing 100 employees of this Government. Very little consideration in that respect has been given to Members of this House. I want to see some loyal Democrats get jobs.

Mr. LANHAM. But it is no greater privilege than the Architect of the Capitol has had with reference to his establishment for many, many years. There have been, as I recall, since the beginning of the Government only seven architects of the Capitol.

Mr. BLANTON. So long as David Lynn is Architect of the Capitol I would have no objection whatever. He is my personal friend, and I have absolute confidence in him.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, regular order.

Mr. BLANTON. For the present I am going to have to object.

FEDERAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION AT OR NEAR ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Clerk called the next resolution, House Joint Resolution 302, authorizing the creation of a Federal memorial commission, to consider and formulate plans for the construction, on the western bank of the Mississippi River, at or near the site of old St. Louis, Mo., of a permanent memorial to the men who made possible the territorial expansion of the United States, particularly President Thomas Jefferson and his aides, Livingston and Monroe, who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, and to the great explorers, Lewis and Clark, and the hardy hunters, trappers, frontiersmen, and pioneers and others who contributed to the territorial expansion and development of the United States of America.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask the gentleman from Missouri if this does not call for an appropriation?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I want to be frank with the gentleman from California. An association in my city, St. Louis, through its officers, approached me and asked me to introduce a resolution calling for an appropriation from the Federal Government of \$36,000,000 to construct a memorial in St. Louis on the river bank in honor of Thomas Jefferson and the Louisiana Purchase. The mayor of my city and other gentlemen, prominent citizens, made this request. I told them that I did not want to introduce such a resolution; that I knew it had absolutely no chance to pass. They insisted that the resolution be introduced. I introduced it; and on the day I introduced it I gave a statement to the press in my city practically ridiculing the idea of asking an appropriation of such amount from the Congress for a memorial, calling their attention to the cost of the Lincoln Memorial, to the cost of the Washington Monument, and to the cost of other memorials that the Government has constructed. I suggested to them that they organize in the area covering the Louisiana Purchase, that they bring in all the States and provide for a fitting memorial, but not to ask the Government of the United States to construct it. They took my advice and drew a second resolution, which does not obligate the Government in any manner, shape, or form; and it is the second resolution that is under consideration at the present time.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Does not the gentleman think this is the opening wedge?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I shall not try to deceive the gentleman from California by saying that it is not. I presume that some day this organization may return to the Congress and ask for a reasonable appropriation; but if I happen to be here at that time I assure the gentleman as far as I personally am concerned I should not ask for the appropriation of more than a limited amount, probably such an amount as the Congress provided for the construction of the George Rogers Clark Memorial in Indiana, to be used together with the amount which might be collected by this association from the various States covered by the Louisiana Purchase.

I may say that in the last session a resolution was passed by the House by unanimous consent for the appointment of

a commission to study the feasibility of constructing a memorial in North Carolina on the site where the first American white child was born. I would ask the gentleman from California if the birth of the first American child is of sufficient importance to authorize the appointment of a commission to study the question of constructing a memorial, does not the gentleman from California think the great Louisiana Purchase is also entitled to some recognition?

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, in view of the gentleman's statement and admission that this is the opening wedge for an appropriation in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000, I feel constrained to object.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I wish the gentleman would not phrase the grounds of his objection in just that way. I made no such admission.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California should not make the statement that the passage of this resolution means at some future date an appropriation of \$30,000,000. I have frankly told the gentleman that if I am a Member of this body when the time comes to secure the participation of the Government I should not ask for more than one or two million dollars. In view of what the Congress has done in the past, who is it that will say that a memorial should not be erected to commemorate the purchase of that great strip of ground that ultimately resulted in the United States securing all the land west of the Mississippi River.

Of course, you all recall the appropriations for the George Rogers Clark Memorial in Indiana. This memorial before it was completed cost the Government nearly \$2,000,000. I do not recall any serious objection to that appropriation from the Republican side of the House. My good friend, the late Will Wood, as Chairman of our Appropriations Committee, coming from Indiana, had no trouble getting one appropriation, but secured three, if I am correct, while in the Senate former Senator Watson, also of Indiana, at that time the Republican leader in the Senate, took care of the appropriations at the other end of the Capitol.

This resolution, which at this time carries no authorization or appropriation, passed the Senate at the time it was reported by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]. There was no discussion in the other body. I am not going to try and deceive you; of course, some day this association will undoubtedly return and ask for a reasonable amount—but please forget the \$30,000,000 that was in the original resolution. Why should the Government not be represented in such an undertaking? I propose to try and secure the passage of the resolution 2 weeks from today, and I hope my friend from Pennsylvania will give some thought to this matter in the meantime.

JOHN C. MERRIAM

The Clerk called the next resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 70, to provide for the reappointment of John C. Merriam as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, caused by the expiration of the term of John C. Merriam, of the city of Washington, on December 20, 1933, be filled by the reappointment of the recent incumbent (John C. Merriam) for the statutory term of 6 years.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CUSTODY AND MAINTENANCE OF SUPREME COURT BUILDING

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the bill (H.R. 8889) to provide for the custody and maintenance of the United States Supreme Court Building and the equipment and grounds thereof, introduced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken to the Architect of the Capitol about this bill providing for the custody and maintenance of the United States Supreme Court Building and the equipment and grounds thereof, and have been assured that the salaries that are mentioned in his report will be kept in line, and will not be raised. I was afraid they might be fixed in sums comparable to salaries paid present employees of the Supreme Court.

Here is what the present personnel of the Supreme Court costs us in salaries: The Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices \$180,500; 13 law and stenographic clerks to justices, \$45,950; the Marshal, \$5,500; Librarian, \$4,500; Chief Clerk, \$4,200; attendant, \$2,030; mounted messenger, \$1,730; 9 messengers at \$1,850 each, \$16,650; 1 messenger for conference room, \$1,850; 2 messengers for Marshal's office, \$3,460; 2 doorkeepers, \$3,460; 2 messenger-doorkeepers, \$3,460; 1 messenger, robing room, \$1,730; 1 skilled laborer, \$1,140; 4 pages, \$3,740; the reporter, \$8,000; editorial assistant, \$3,850; stenographic clerk, \$3,000.

I am of the opinion that the above present force certainly ought to be sufficient for one Supreme Court of nine members. I am afraid that the unwarranted extravagance of spending \$9,740,000 for this new building has caused this unwarranted proposal to add 103 new employees to the personnel of the Supreme Court, additional to the 52 employees specified above, just to take care of this monstrosity. I am ashamed of this extravagance. If there were any way to stop this bill finally, I would stop it. There are too many employees. But I realize that eventually it will be passed. Objecting to it now merely delays for a few days its passage. Either it will be called up and passed under suspension of rules, or else a rule will be granted. Realizing that I cannot stop it, and having had an understanding with the chairman of the committee, and with the Architect of the Capitol, that these salaries will not be raised, I am going to withdraw the objection I made a while ago.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the gentleman from Texas based his objection upon the fact that the bill put such great power into the hands of one man, to wit, the making of more than 100 appointments.

Mr. BLANTON. That was one objection. But it is too late now to change the mode of appointment. I have been assured that the Supreme Court will keep these salaries in line and not permit them to be raised.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. Certainly.

Mr. LANHAM. I may state that 79 of these appointments will be made as they always have been made, with the approval of the Supreme Court. The Architect of the Capitol has nothing to do with them.

Mr. TRUAX. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] is aware of the power this puts in the hands of one man, is he?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; and I do not like it, but we cannot stop it. I have looked into the matter and have been assured that proper control of salaries will be exercised. We can gain nothing by objecting, as it would merely postpone its passage for a few days.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Architect of the Capitol shall have charge of the structural and mechanical care of the United States Supreme Court Building, including the care and maintenance of the grounds, and the supplying of all mechanical furnishings and mechanical equipment for the building. The operation and maintenance of the mechanical equipment and repair of the building shall be performed under his direction and he is authorized to enter into all necessary contracts.

Sec. 2. Employees required for the performance of the foregoing shall be (a) appointed by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the Chief Justice of the United States; (b) compensated in accordance with the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended (U.S.C., supp. VI, title 5, ch. 13); and (c) be subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, as amended (U.S.C., supp. VI, title 5, ch. 14).

Sec. 3. All other duties and work required for the operation, domestic care, and custody of the building shall be performed

under the direction of the Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, who shall be superintendent of the United States Supreme Court Building, and employees (including elevator operators) required for the performance of such duties shall be appointed by the Marshal with the approval of the Chief Justice.

Sec. 4. Appropriations for the work under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol shall be disbursed by the Marshal as the Chief Justice may direct upon certified vouchers submitted by the Architect of the Capitol.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STONE MARKER JEFFERSON DAVIS NATIONAL HIGHWAY

The Clerk called the next resolution, House Joint Resolution 248, to authorize the erection on public grounds in the District of Columbia of a stone marker designating the zero milestone of the Jefferson Davis National Highway.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. KELLER. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I withhold my objection.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I do not see any reason why this should not be granted. It does not cost the Government anything. It is granting only what has been granted before. It seems to me that since we have a Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway, it is reasonable to have a zero milestone from which to measure the distance.

Mr. WOLCOTT. May I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in back of the White House at the present time there is a zero marker for all highways in the United States. I cannot but believe that this is approached in a manner different from the way we usually approach the situation. Why does not the gentleman come in here and ask authority of this Congress to erect a memorial to Jefferson Davis in the District of Columbia?

Mr. KELLER. We do not ask for any such thing.

Mr. WOLCOTT. It amounts to the same thing, and it is for that reason I object.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF COL. ROBERT INGERSOLL

The Clerk called the next resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 21, authorizing the erection in Washington, D.C., of a monument in memory of Col. Robert Ingersoll.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. KELLER. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I withhold my objection.

Mr. KELLER. The request is made for authority to place a monument to Robert G. Ingersoll, one of the great orators of our country, and especially of my State, in the District of Columbia. Mr. Ingersoll is recognized the world over as one of the world's great orators, and I do not see any reason why this request should not be granted. I should like to hear the gentleman's reaction to the resolution, if he has no objection.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I do not hesitate to state the reasons I have for objecting to this bill. I do not object merely for the purpose of defeating the gentleman's resolution, and I would not object unless I had a sufficient reason. In my opinion and in my study and from a reading of Robert Ingersoll's works, I personally recognize that he was a great orator. He was a great writer. I personally have enjoyed his writings, but I do not think he is the kind of a man that we should honor by putting up a monument in the National Capital to his memory. Although a great many people think Robert Ingersoll was an atheist and that some of his writings were atheistic, we know that before he died he partially repudiated his atheistic utterances and agreed that there might be a Supreme Being. I do not believe it is proper to build a memorial to Robert Ingersoll in the National Capital as an example to the youth of this country that Robert Ingersoll's works are to be used as textbooks to regulate their mode of living.

Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. KELLER. This is not going to cost the Government of the United States anything.

Mr. WOLCOTT. It is not the cost I am objecting to.

Mr. KELLER. If the people of this country believe that a man is great enough as an orator and thinker to deserve

a monument to his memory and are willing to pay for it, why should they not have the privilege?

Mr. WOLCOTT. We are not particularly interested in a man's oratorical ability. It is what he says. I am interested in what the man says, not the way he said it. I would have no objection to the gentleman's erecting a monument to Robert Ingersoll in his district, but I do not believe the National Capital is the place to erect a monument to an atheist or any other nonbeliever.

Mr. Speaker, I insist on my objection.

Mr. WOLFENDEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

INTERSTATE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

The Clerk called the next resolution, House Joint Resolution 19, to make available to Congress the services and data of the Interstate Legislative Reference Bureau.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a remarkable bill, in that it not only appropriates for this year but it seeks to go back to the fiscal year 1932 and appropriate \$40,000 for that year, and then \$40,000 per year for 1933 and for 1934 and \$40,000 per year for each year hereafter, for the legislative reference bureau. I think that it should not be passed, and that this \$40,000 per year should be saved for the people. How are we to reduce taxes if we keep on spending extravagantly? This \$40,000 per year, after all, is not such a small sum and is worth saving. Therefore I object.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 8910, to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not think we should create this office and pay the officer \$10,000 a year, when Sol Bloom and United States Senators serve for \$9,000. If it is necessary to create this position we ought not to pay more than the reasonable salary of a United States Senator.

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Does the gentleman mean Mr. Bloom got \$9,000 over and above his salary for running the centennial?

Mr. BLANTON. No; he got nothing extra for running the centennial.

The gentleman got more for the school children of the country for the money he spent than any other man has ever furnished the public for a like amount of money. I am for Sol Bloom, and I do not believe in paying somebody else more money than Sol gets; therefore I object.

Mr. BLOOM. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. BLANTON. My only objection is to the salary. If the gentleman will reduce the salary to \$7,500, I will not object. I can furnish the gentleman men from my State who are well qualified, who will make good officers in this position, and who would gladly serve for \$7,500.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, may I explain this bill? If I may have a minute, I should like to explain to the Members of the House how important the bill is.

Here we have a building that is nearing completion that cost the Government \$10,000,000, and there is no one there to superintend it or to take care of the planning of the shelves, indexing, or anything else, and unless you pass this legislation now this building is going to remain idle for many months.

Mr. TRUAX. Does the gentleman mean to tell me that with all of the 70,000 Federal employees in the city of Washington there is no one who can oversee this new building and that a \$10,000 man is necessary for this purpose?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes; I mean to tell the gentleman that we are putting the salary of the archivist at the same amount as the salary of the Librarian of Congress.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman himself were in charge of this bill, would he not make a good archivist?

Mr. BLOOM. The gentleman flatters me.

Mr. BLANTON. Why should we employ a man with no greater qualifications than the gentleman and pay him a larger salary?

Mr. BLOOM. Would the gentleman be willing to pass the bill if we amended it and provided a salary of \$9,000 a year?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw my objection if the gentleman will properly reduce the salary.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, who is the keeper of the archives now?

Mr. BLOOM. There is no keeper of the archives provided in the Government service. We have been trying to get an archives building and an archivist for over 20 years, and if the gentleman will investigate the matter he will be surprised to learn the number of documents that have been lost or stolen from the Government on account of not having an archivist. We are the only country in the world that has no archives building and no archivist.

Mr. TRUAX. What are the special qualifications necessary to keep documents and books from being stolen?

Mr. BLANTON. They need a man like Elmer Lewis, who is the superintendent of the document room. He would make eventually the greatest archivist in the world.

Mr. BLOOM. I may say, Mr. Speaker, this bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on the Library and has been approved by the Librarian and other departments of the Government and unless we can pass this measure today we will be without any custodian of this building that has cost the Government \$10,000,000 and is now about to be completed. Therefore, I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. TRUAX. Does the gentleman mean to state as a fact that if we do not enact this bill today this building will be without a custodian?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes; there is absolutely no legislation covering this proposition in connection with this building.

Mr. TRUAX. Well, I shall object and see if they cannot take care of it in some other way.

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, regular order.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I objected, but I should like to be given a half minute to make a statement to the gentleman. Cannot such a man be employed through funds of the P.W.A.?

Mr. BLOOM. No.

Mr. TRUAX. Why not?

Mr. BLOOM. Simply because he cannot be so employed.

Mr. BLANTON. They would be United States funds just the same.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JUNEAU, ALASKA

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2811, to authorize the incorporated city of Juneau, Alaska, to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$100,000 for municipal public works, including regrading and paving of streets and sidewalks, installation of sewer and water pipe, construction of bridges, construction of concrete bulkheads, and construction of refuse incinerator.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the incorporated city of Juneau, Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue its general obligation bonds in any sum not exceeding \$100,000, to be used for the following purposes, namely: The sum of \$51,400 for regrading and paving of streets and sidewalks, the sum of \$2,750 for installation of sewer and water pipe, the sum of \$5,000 for bridge construction and replacement, the sum of \$12,850 for the construction of concrete bulkheads, the sum of \$25,000 for construction of refuse incinerator, and the sum of \$3,000 for engineering supervision and overhead on all of the above-mentioned works, the cost of the necessary materials, as well as of installation and construction, to be paid out of the sums above specified. All of said improvements are to be made in the said city of Juneau, Alaska, except said refuse incinerator, which may be placed without the corporate limits of said city.

Sec. 2. That before said bonds shall be issued a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the said city of Juneau, at which election the question of whether such bonds

shall be issued shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city of Juneau whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said city for municipal taxation. Not less than 20 days' notice of such election shall be given by publication thereof in a newspaper printed and published and of general circulation of said city before the day fixed for such election. That the registration for such election, the manner of conducting the same, and the canvass of the returns of said election shall be, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of law in general or special elections in said municipality, and said bonds shall be issued only upon condition that not less than a majority of the votes cast at such election in said city shall be in favor of the issuance of said bonds.

Sec. 3. The said bonds, when issued, shall bear the written signature of the mayor and clerk of the city of Juneau, and shall have impressed thereon the official seal of said city at the time of their issuance. The bonds may be sold at either public or private sale, as the common council of Juneau shall direct. The bonds above mentioned, when authorized to be issued as herein provided, shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the common council of said city of Juneau, Alaska, before the issuance of such bonds, and said interest shall not exceed the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable semiannually, and the bonds shall be sold at not less than par, plus accrued interest. Said bonds shall be in denominations of \$1,000 each, or, if purchased by the United States through the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works or any other department or agency of the United States Government, in such other denominations as shall be satisfactory to the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works, or to such other agency of the United States as may have charge of the matter. The principal of said bonds shall be due within 25 years from the date thereof: *Provided*, That the common council of the said city of Juneau shall have the right to call and pay such bonds, or any portion thereof, at any time, at par, plus accrued interest; but if said city of Juneau shall exercise the option to pay such bonds before the date of their maturity, it shall pay first the bonds held by the Government of the United States or by any department or agency thereof, if any, the last maturities of said bonds to be paid first.

Sec. 4. The principal and interest of said bonds shall be payable in such funds as are, on the respective dates of payments of the principal of and interest on the bonds, legal tender for debts to the United States of America, at the office of the city treasurer of the city of Juneau, Alaska, or at such bank or banks, or at such place or places as may be designated by the Common Council of the City of Juneau, such place or places of payment to be designated in each of the several bonds issued.

Sec. 5. No part of the funds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be used for any purpose or purposes other than those specified in this act. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the issuance and sale of said bonds for any one or more of the purposes and in the respective amounts hereinbefore specified. Said bonds shall be sold only when and in such amounts as the Common Council of the City of Juneau shall direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be disbursed for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned and under the orders and directions of the said common council from time to time as the same may be required for the purposes hereinabove set forth.

Sec. 6. The city of Juneau is hereby authorized to accept hereunder such loan and grant as may be awarded to it by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works acting under and pursuant to title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act and any amendments, additions, and supplements thereto.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the incorporated city of Juneau, Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to undertake the municipal public works herein specified and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$103,000. Said city is hereby authorized and empowered to regrade and pave streets and sidewalks and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$51,400; to install sewer and water pipes and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$2,750; to construct and replace a bridge and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$5,000; to construct concrete bulkheads and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$12,850; to construct a refuse incinerator and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$25,000; to employ such engineering supervision and pay such overhead expenses as may be necessary in connection with the above-mentioned public works and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$6,000. All of said public works are to be undertaken in the said city of Juneau, Alaska, except said refuse incinerator, which may be placed without the corporate limits of said city.

"Sec. 2. Before said bonds shall be issued a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the said city of Juneau, at which election the question of whether such bonds shall be issued in the amounts above specified for any or all of the purposes hereinbefore set forth shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city of Juneau whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said city for municipal taxation. The form of the ballot shall be such that the electors may vote for or against the issuance of bonds for each of the purposes herein specified in the amounts herein authorized. Not less than 20 days' notice of such

election shall be given by publication thereof in a newspaper printed and published and of general circulation in said city before the day fixed for such election. The registration for such election, the manner of conducting the same, the canvass of the returns of said election shall be, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of law in general or special elections in said municipality, and said bonds shall be issued for any or all of the purposes herein authorized only upon condition that not less than a majority of the votes cast at such election in said city shall be in favor of the issuance of said bonds for such purpose.

"Sec. 3. Such bonds shall be coupon in form, may bear such date or dates, may be in such denomination or denominations, may mature in such amounts and at such time or times, not exceeding 30 years from the date thereof, may be payable in such medium of payment and at such place or places, may be sold at either public or private sale, may be redeemable, with or without premium, or nonredeemable, may carry such registration privileges as to either principal and interest, principal only, or both, as shall be prescribed by the common council of said city of Juneau at the time such bonds are authorized to be issued. The bonds shall bear the signatures of the mayor and clerk of the city of Juneau, and shall have impressed thereon the official seal of said city. In case of the officers whose signatures or countersignatures appear on the bonds shall cease to be such officers before delivery of such bonds, such signatures or countersignatures shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if they had remained in office until such delivery. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the common council of the said city of Juneau, not to exceed 6 percent per annum, payable semiannually, and the bonds shall be sold at not less than the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest.

"Sec. 4. The bonds herein authorized to be issued shall be general obligations of said city of Juneau, payable as to both interest and principal from ad valorem taxes which shall be levied upon all the taxable property within the corporate limits of said city of Juneau in an amount sufficient to pay the interest on and principal of such bonds as and when the same become due and payable.

"Sec. 5. No part of the funds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be used for any purpose or purposes other than those specified in this act. Said bonds shall be sold only when and in such amounts as the Common Council of the City of Juneau shall direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be disbursed for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned and under the orders and directions of said common council from time to time as the same may be required for said purposes.

"Sec. 6. The city of Juneau is hereby authorized to enter into contracts with the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof, under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act and act amendatory thereof and acts supplemental thereto, and revisions thereof, and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, and under any further acts of the Congress of the United States to encourage public works, for the sale of bonds issued in accordance with provisions of this act or for the acceptance of a grant of money to aid said town in financing any public works herein authorized; or to enter into contracts with any person or corporation, public or private, for the sale of such bonds; and such contracts may contain such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by and between the common council of said city of Juneau and the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof or any such purchaser."

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIMOND: Page 7, line 15, after the word "case", insert the word "any."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read as follows: "An act to authorize the incorporated city of Juneau, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, including regrading and paving of streets and sidewalks, installation of sewer and water pipes, bridge construction and replacement, construction of concrete bulkheads, and construction of refuse incinerator, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$103,000."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

SKAGWAY, ALASKA

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2812, to authorize the incorporated city of Skagway, Alaska, to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$40,000, to be used for the construction, reconstruction, replacing, and installation of a water-distribution system.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the incorporated city of Skagway, Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue its general obligation bonds in any sum not exceeding \$40,000, to be used for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, replacing, and installing a water-distribution system to replace the present system now owned by the city of Skagway.

Sec. 2. That before said bonds shall be issued a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the said city of Skagway, at which election the question of whether such bonds shall be issued shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city of Skagway whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said city for municipal taxation. Not less than 20 days' notice of such election shall be given by posting notices of the same in three conspicuous places within the corporate limits of the city of Skagway, Alaska, one of which shall be at the front door of the United States post office. That the registration for such election, the manner of conducting the same, and the canvass of the returns of said election shall be, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of law in general or special elections in said municipality, and said bonds shall be issued only upon condition that not less than a majority of the votes cast at such election in said city shall be in favor of the issuance of said bonds.

Sec. 3. The said bonds, when issued, shall bear the written signature of the mayor and clerk of the city of Skagway, and shall have impressed thereon the official seal of said city at the time of their issuance. The bonds may be sold at either public or private sale, as the common council of Skagway shall direct. The bonds above mentioned, when authorized to be issued as herein provided, shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the common council of the said city of Skagway, Alaska, before the issuance of such bonds, and said interest shall not exceed the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable semiannually, and the bonds shall be sold at not less than par, plus accrued interest. Said bonds shall be in denominations of \$1,000 each, or, if purchased by the United States through the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works or any other department or agency of the United States Government, in such other denominations as shall be satisfactory to the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works, or to such other agency of the United States as may have charge of the matter. The principal of said bonds shall be due within 25 years from the date thereof: *Provided*, That the common council of said city of Skagway shall have the right to call and pay such bonds, or any portion thereof, at any time, at par, plus accrued interest; but if said city of Skagway shall exercise the option to pay said bonds before the date of their maturity, it shall pay first the bonds held by the Government of the United States or by any department or agency thereof, if any, the last maturities of said bonds to be paid first.

Sec. 4. The principal and interest of said bonds shall be payable in such funds as are, on the respective dates of payments of the principal and interest on the bonds, legal tender for debts to the United States of America, at the office of the city treasurer of the city of Skagway, Alaska, or at such bank or banks, or at such place or places as may be designated by the Common Council of the City of Skagway, such place or places of payment to be designated in each of the several bonds issued.

Sec. 5. No part of the funds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be used for any purposes other than those specified in this act, and said bonds shall be sold only when and in such amounts as the Common Council of the City of Skagway shall direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be disbursed for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned and under the orders and directions of the said common council from time to time, as the same may be required for the purposes hereinabove set forth.

Sec. 6. The city of Skagway is hereby authorized to accept hereunder such loan and grant as may be awarded to it by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works acting under and pursuant to title II of the National Industry Recovery Act and any amendments, additions, and supplements thereto.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That the incorporated city of Skagway, Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to construct, reconstruct, replace, and install a water-distribution system to replace the system now owned by the city of Skagway and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$40,000.

"Sec. 2. Before said bonds shall be issued a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the said city of Skagway, at which election the question of whether such bonds shall be issued shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city of Skagway whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said city for municipal taxation. Not less than 20 days' notice of such election shall be given by posting notices of the same in three conspicuous places within the corporate limits of the city of Skagway, Alaska, one of which shall be at the front door of the United States post office. That the registration for such election, the manner of conducting the same, and the canvass of the returns of said election shall be, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of law in general or special elections in said municipality and said bonds shall be issued only upon condition that not less than a majority of the votes cast at such election in said city shall be in favor of the issuance of said bonds.

"Sec. 3. Such bonds shall be coupon in form, may bear such date or dates, may be in such denomination or denominations, may mature in such amounts and at such time or times, not exceeding 30 years from the date thereof, may be payable in such medium of payment and at such place or places, may be sold at either public or private sale, may be redeemable with or without premium, or nonredeemable, may carry such registration privileges as to either principal and interest, principal only, or both, as shall be prescribed by the common council of said city of Skagway at the time such bonds are authorized to be issued. The bonds shall bear the signatures of the mayor and clerk of the city of Skagway, and shall have impressed thereon the official seal of said city. In case any of the officers whose signatures or countersignatures appear on the bonds shall cease to be such officers before delivery of such bonds, such signatures or countersignatures shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if they had remained in office until such delivery. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the common council of the said city of Skagway, not to exceed 6 percent per annum, payable semiannually, and the bonds shall be sold at not less than the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest.

"Sec. 4. The bonds herein authorized to be issued shall be general obligations of said city of Skagway, payable as to both interest and principal from ad valorem taxes which shall be levied upon all the taxable property within the corporate limits of said city of Skagway in an amount sufficient to pay the interest on and principal of such bonds as and when the same become due and payable, and, if so provided by the common council of said city of Skagway, may be additionally secured by a direct pledge of all or any part of the revenues of said water-distribution system and any subsequent additions or extensions thereto, remaining after provisions for the payment of the cost of operation and maintenance of said system and the cost of such repairs, improvements, and betterments thereto as shall be necessary to keep the same at all times in good repair and working order.

"Sec. 5. No part of the funds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be used for any purpose or purposes other than those specified in this act. Said bonds shall be sold only when and in such amounts as the Common Council of the city of Skagway shall direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be disbursed for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned and under the orders and directions of said common council from time to time as the same may be required for said purposes.

"Sec. 6. The city of Skagway is hereby authorized to enter into contracts with the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof, under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act and acts amendatory thereof and acts supplemental thereto, and revisions thereof, and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, and under any further acts of the Congress of the United States to encourage public works, for the sale of bonds issued in accordance with provisions of this act or for the acceptance of a grant of money to aid said city in financing any public works herein authorized; or to enter into contracts with any person or corporation, public or private, for the sale of such bonds; and such contracts may contain such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by and between the common council of said city of Skagway and the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof or any such purchaser."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read as follows: "An act to authorize the incorporated city of Skagway, Alaska, to construct, reconstruct, replace, and install a water-distribution system and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$40,000."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

TO AUTHORIZE WRANGELL, ALASKA, TO ISSUE BONDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2813, an act to authorize the incorporated town of Wrangell, Alaska, to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$47,000 for municipal public works, including enlargement, extension, construction, and reconstruction of water-supply system; extension, construction, and reconstruction of retaining wall and filling, and paving streets and sidewalks; and extension, construction, and reconstruction of sewers in said town of Wrangell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the incorporated town of Wrangell, Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue its general obligation bonds in any sum not exceeding \$47,000, to be used for the following purposes, namely: The sum of \$29,000 for enlargement, construction, and reconstruction of water-supply system; the sum of \$12,000 for extension, construction, and reconstruction of concrete retaining wall and filling, and paving streets and sidewalks; and the sum of \$6,000 for extension, construction, and reconstruction of sewers; all in the said town of Wrangell, Alaska.

Sec. 2. That before said bonds shall be issued a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the said town of Wrangell, at which election the question of whether such bonds shall be issued shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said town of Wrangell whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said town for municipal taxation. Not less than 20 days' notice of such election shall be given by posting notices of the same in three conspicuous places within the corporate limits of the town of Wrangell, Alaska, one of which shall be at the front door of the United States post office. That the registration for such election, the manner of conducting the same, and the canvass of the returns of said election shall be, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of law in general or special elections in said municipality, and said bonds shall be issued only upon condition that not less than a majority of the votes cast at such election in said town shall be in favor of the issuance of said bonds.

Sec. 3. The bonds, when issued, shall bear the written signature of the mayor and clerk of the town of Wrangell, and shall have impressed thereon the official seal of said town at the time of their issuance. The bonds may be sold at either public or private sale, as the common council of Wrangell shall direct. The bonds above mentioned, when authorized to be issued as herein provided, shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the common council of the said town of Wrangell, Alaska, before the issuance of said bonds, and said interest shall not exceed the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable semiannually, and the bonds shall be sold at not less than par, plus accrued interest. Said bonds shall be in denominations of \$1,000 each, or, if purchased by the United States through the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works, or any other department or agency of the United States Government, in such other denominations as shall be satisfactory to the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works, or to such other agency of the United States as may have charge of the matter. The principal of said bonds shall be due within twenty-five years from the date thereof: *Provided*, That the common council of the said town of Wrangell shall have the right to call and pay such bonds, or any portion thereof, at any time, at par, plus accrued interest; but if said town of Wrangell shall exercise the option to pay said bonds before the date of their maturity, it shall pay first the bonds held by the Government of the United States or by any department or agency thereof, if any, the last maturities of said bonds to be paid first.

Sec. 4. The principal and interest of said bonds shall be payable in such funds as are, on the respective dates of payments of the principal of and interest on the bonds, legal tender for debts of the United States of America, at the office of the town treasurer of the town of Wrangell, Alaska, or at such bank or banks, or at such place or places, as may be designated by the common council of the town of Wrangell, such place or places of payment to be designated in each of the several bonds issued.

Sec. 5. No part of the funds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be used for any purpose or purposes other than those specified in this act. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the issuance and sale of said bonds for any one or more of the purposes and in the respective amounts hereinbefore specified. Said bonds shall be sold only when and in such amounts as the common council of the town of Wrangell shall direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be disbursed for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned and under the orders and directions of the said common council from time to time as the same may be required for the purposes hereinabove set forth.

Sec. 6. The town of Wrangell is hereby authorized to accept hereunder such loan and grant as may be awarded to it by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works acting under and pursuant to title 2 of the National Industrial Recovery Act and any amendments, additions, and supplements thereto.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the incorporated town of Wrangell, Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to undertake the municipal public works herein specified and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$51,000. Said town is hereby authorized and empowered to construct, reconstruct, enlarge, extend, or improve its water-supply system and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$32,000; to construct a retaining wall and to backfill behind same to make a permanent street, and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$13,000; to construct, reconstruct, enlarge, extend, or improve sewers, and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$6,000.

"Sec. 2. That before said bonds shall be issued a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the said town of Wrangell, at which election the question of whether such bonds shall be issued in the amounts above specified for any of the purposes hereinbefore set forth shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said town of Wrangell whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said town for municipal taxation. The form of the ballot shall be such that the electors may vote for or against the issuance of bonds for each of the purposes herein specified in the amounts herein authorized. Not less than 20 days' notice of such election shall be given by posting notices of the same in three conspicuous places within the corporate limits of the town of Wrangell, Alaska, one of which shall be at the front door of the United States post office. The registration for such election, the manner of conducting the same, and the canvass of the returns of said election shall be, as nearly as practicable, in accordance

with the requirements of law in general or special elections in said municipality, and said bonds shall be issued for any or all of the purposes herein authorized only upon condition that not less than a majority of the votes cast at such election in said town shall be in favor of the issuance of said bonds for such purpose.

"Sec. 3. Such bonds shall be coupon in form, may bear such date or dates, may be in such denomination or denominations, may mature in such amounts and at such time or times, not exceeding thirty years from the date thereof, may be payable in such medium of payment and at such place or places, may be sold at either public or private sale, may be redeemable, with or without premium, or nonredeemable, may carry such registration privileges as to either principal and interest, principal only, or both, as shall be prescribed by the common council of said town of Wrangell at the time such bonds are authorized to be issued. The bonds shall bear the signatures of the mayor and clerk of the town of Wrangell, and shall have impressed thereon the official seal of said town. In case any of the officers whose signatures or countersignatures appear on the bonds shall cease to be such officers before delivery of such bonds, such signatures or countersignatures shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if they had remained in office until such delivery. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the common council of the said town of Wrangell, not to exceed 6 percent per annum, payable semiannually, and the bonds shall be sold at not less than the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest.

"Sec. 4. The bonds, herein authorized to be issued shall be general obligations of said town of Wrangell, payable as to both interest and principal from ad valorem taxes which shall be levied upon all the taxable property within the corporate limits of said town of Wrangell in an amount sufficient to pay the interest on and principal of such bonds as and when the same become due and payable. Such of the bonds as may be issued to construct, reconstruct, enlarge, extend, or improve the water-supply system of said town of Wrangell may, if so provided by the common council of said town of Wrangell, be additionally secured by a direct pledge of all or any part of the revenue of said water-supply system and any subsequent additions or extensions thereto, remaining after provision for the payment of the reasonable costs of operation and maintenance of said system and the cost of such repairs, improvements and betterments thereto as shall be necessary to keep the same at all times in good repair and working order.

"Sec. 5. No part of the funds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be used for any purpose or purposes other than those specified in this act. Said bonds shall be sold only when and in such amounts as the Common Council of the Town of Wrangell shall direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be disbursed for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned and under the orders and directions of said common council from time to time as the same may be required for said purposes.

"Sec. 6. The town of Wrangell is hereby authorized to enter into contracts with the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof, under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act and acts amendatory thereof and acts supplemental thereto, and revisions thereof, and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, and under any further acts of the Congress of the United States to encourage public works, for the sale of bonds issued in accordance with provisions of this act or for the acceptance of a grant of money to aid said town in financing any public works herein authorized; or to enter into contracts with any person or corporation, public or private, for the sale of such bonds; and such contracts may contain such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by and between the common council of said town of Wrangell and the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof or any such purchaser."

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment to correct a typographical error in the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIMOND: Page 9, line 2, after the word "to" where it appears the second time, strike out the word "issued" and insert "issue."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read as follows: "An act to authorize the incorporated town of Wrangell, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, including construction, reconstruction, enlargement, extension, and improvements of its water-supply system; construction of a retaining wall and to backfill behind same to make a permanent street; and construction, reconstruction, enlargement, extension, and improvements to sewers, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$51,000."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

CURRENCY, BONDS, AND McLEOD BILL

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, on April 14, my colleague, Mr. PATMAN, of Texas, delivered a very able radio address on the subject of currency and bonds, and the McLeod bill. I ask unanimous consent to insert that radio address in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following very able radio address by my colleague, Mr. PATMAN, of Texas, on the subject of Currency, Bonds, and the McLeod Bill:

I desire to express appreciation to the National Broadcasting Co. for the opportunity of using its facilities to make these remarks.

WHAT IS MONEY?

One great economist defined money to be "that which passes freely from hand to hand throughout the community in payment for goods and in full discharge of debts, being accepted without reference to the character or credit of the person offering it, and without the intention of the person who receives it to consume it otherwise than in tendering it to others."

Suppose we did not have money. If you had wheat to spare and needed shoes, possibly you could trade the wheat for the shoes, but not likely; you would probably have to trade the wheat for hides and then trade the hides for shoes. This would be very inconvenient. It is much better that we have something called money that has a definite value measured in all commodities in order that anything may be exchanged for money and money may be exchanged for anything. Money is a standard or common denominator of value. Money itself is of no value; it is a simple tool desired for the one purpose of making exchanges. Money is no mysterious thing, no mystic principles veiled or obscure it; it is a tool for making exchanges, just as a hammer is a tool for driving nails.

SCRIP USED IN A THOUSAND CITIES

Different commodities have been used as money; knives were formerly used as money in China; tobacco served the same function in Virginia; some other commodities that have served this function are wheat, bark, cattle, iron, and shells. The Department of Commerce recently made a survey and discovered because of a necessity of money over a thousand cities and groups are using scrip and barter for money; it was acceptable to the people at these places in the absence of a sufficient medium of exchange.

STABLE MONEY

It is desirable that we have a stable dollar. Our farmers borrowed money and voted upon themselves road, school, and other improvement bonds when wheat was worth \$1.50 a bushel and cotton was worth 20 cents a pound. Later they were called upon to pay these debts when wheat was 40 cents a bushel and cotton 5 cents a pound. This resulted in the payment of \$4, in what the farmer had to pay with, to every \$1 borrowed; instead of being called upon to pay 6 or 10 percent interest, they were called upon to pay the equivalent of 24 or 40 percent interest.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF MONEY

Do not be misled into believing that supply and demand of a commodity is the sole controlling factor in determining the price of the commodity. Just as much depends on the supply and demand of money and credit. If our cotton and wheat farmers produce only one fourth of a normal crop this year and money and credit are made scarce, high, and dear, cotton and wheat will be cheap.

Since the supply and demand of money which includes credit controls the price of all labor, services, and commodities, our Government should be careful about who controls this great privilege. The people are entitled to have someone in charge of that great lever that expands or contracts money and credit at will who has their general welfare at heart; no one should have charge of this lever who can manipulate it in a way to make profit for themselves to the detriment of the general welfare. What chance has a producer or wage earner of this Nation to earn a decent livelihood for himself and family if the value of his products or labor is fixed by someone who has in mind making a profit for himself?

CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The framers of the United States Constitution in article 1, section 8, very wisely said: "Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

This provision of the Constitution is mandatory. All Members of Congress are sworn to uphold the Constitution. Why has this provision never been carried out? The answer is simple. In the early days of our national existence the people were deceived into believing that the subject of money was so mysterious and intricate that only a few of the financiers understood the subject, and therefore the great privilege of issuing and distributing money should be farmed out to them. This was done and it has never been changed, except to give them more power and authority. The strange part of it all is, as often pointed out by Congressman BUSBY, of Mississippi, that the ones who are the beneficiaries of this great privilege are not even charged with the duty of furnishing the people a sufficient circulating medium.

FIAT-MONEY PARROTS

Do not blame the bankers for this. They are not to blame; they are doing what Congress has permitted them to do; Congress should be held responsible. However, when Congress seriously considers printing sufficient money to carry out this constitutional mandate the holders of this great privilege and their satellites repeat like parrots such phrases as "printing-press money", "rag money", "fiat money", "baloney money", and "greenbacks." They do not tell you that it is the same kind of money that is printed for them and that it will be backed by the same security which is the credit of this Nation. Let me make a prediction. The people are getting wise to such false, selfish, and greedy propaganda, and will, before very long, compel their Congress to change our idiotic monetary system by complying with the Constitution. I'll admit, it takes a long time to sell the people of this Nation a good proposal.

CIVIL WAR GREENBACKS

From 1861 to 1865 there was a war between the States. The United States Government or the Union issued \$400,000,000 of money to assist in carrying on the war. This money was not secured by gold or any other metal; it was secured by the credit of the Nation. When General Early, of Southern Confederacy fame, was about to take Washington, and the Union was losing ground, this money went down to 35 cents on the dollar. When peace was restored and the credit of the Nation was no longer questioned, this money went back to 100 cents on the dollar and has remained there ever since. It was the restoration of the Nation's credit, and not gold, that caused these greenbacks to become worth 100 cents on the dollar. Three hundred and forty-six million dollars of this paper money has remained outstanding and is outstanding today; no one ever refused to take it; as it is worn out it is replaced with new bills. These greenbacks up to June 30, 1933, have saved the people of this country more than \$11,000,000,000 at 5 percent compound interest.

GERMANY'S INFLATION

The inflation in Germany is cited as evidence of what will likely happen here if the power to issue money is taken away from private corporations and restored to Congress. The German situation is not in point at all. In Germany the people owed more debts than they could pay. They could not cancel the debts, but they could print more money to pay them with. In fact, that country deliberately printed money until it was worthless, so their people could use the money to pay their debts with and get out of debt. They accomplished their desires.

OUR AIM

We do not desire to and will not destroy our monetary system, but we do want the people to be allowed the privilege of paying their debts in dollars that are worth approximately what they were worth when borrowed.

MODERN, UP-TO-DATE PRINTING PLANT

Here in Washington City the Government owns and operates a modern, up-to-date printing plant for the purpose of printing paper money and Government securities. It is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, it employs 5,500 people, and at one time got behind with its money printing until it had to be operated 24 hours a day. The question is, Who gets this paper money; how do they get it; and who benefits by its issuance?

THE GREAT MONOPOLY

There are 12 Federal Reserve banks in the Nation; they are not the same banks or same system created in 1913. The law has been completely changed, so-called "perfecting" amendments have diverted these banks from the course intended by Congress in 1913. They are owned by the member banks—private corporations—which are in turn owned by individuals. The Government does not own one penny of stock in these institutions, neither does it at this time get one penny of profit from their operations, although they use the credit of the Nation free, are exempt from all taxes, except upon their real estate, and are given the greatest privilege that any institution on earth has ever had—a franchise that is worth billions of dollars.

POWER TO ISSUE BLANKET MORTGAGES

These banks have the right to issue paper money that our Government prints for them at their request; they do pay about 27 cents for printing every thousand dollars worth of bills. I will read from one side of one of these bills:

"Federal Reserve note. The United States of America will pay to bearer on demand \$5."

On the other side is the picture of the United States Treasury and the words, "United States of America, \$5."

You will notice that the Government of the United States agrees to redeem this note that is issued by an institution that is owned solely by private corporations. The Government's agreement carries with it a blanket mortgage on all the homes, other property, and the incomes of all the people of this Nation.

ZERO RATE OF INTEREST

Do such banks pay for the privilege of issuing these blanket mortgages on the property and incomes of the people? The answer is no. The Federal Reserve Act, section 16, provides that they shall pay an interest charge that may be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board. The Board fixed the rate at zero. Therefore these 12 banks have used the people's credit up to the amount of \$60,000,000,000 dollars a year turnover for 20 years for the zero rate of interest. If they had paid a reasonable rate of interest,

the Government would have collected hundreds of millions of dollars.

Practically all the money we have in circulation today is money issued by these banks. They use the Nation's credit free to issue it, but someone is paying interest on it every day it is outstanding. The only way the people can expand their currency under this system is to go into debt deeper and pay more interest. The people owe \$203,000,000,000 in debts now. During the year 1932 the national income was \$40,000,000,000; that year, when we had less than \$5,000,000,000 in circulation, the people paid \$10,000,000,000 in interest charges alone.

PEOPLE SHOULD GET MONEY MINDED

I hope the people get money minded, money conscious. Look at the paper money in your pocket and do not stop investigating until you know all about why, how, and for whose benefit it was issued. It is the one big problem; when it is solved most of all our other problems will sink into insignificance. Congress is the branch of Government charged by the Constitution with solving it or with submitting to the Executive proposals to that end.

MONEY ISSUED ON DEBT

Nine hundred and eighty-eight million dollars of the present circulating money was obtained by banking institutions depositing Government bonds as collateral security for its issuance. Under the present set-up, if the Government needs a million dollars it issues bonds for the amount and sells the bonds. If certain banking institutions buy the million dollars in bonds it can redeposit the bonds with the Government and receive a million dollars in new money printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. At the same time it uses the money it will get interest on the bonds deposited, but will be required to keep 5 percent of it on deposit with the Treasury and pay one half of the 1-percent tax, which is to cover the cost of printing and replacing the money. In this way many banks are subsidized by the Government. No one can give a good reason why the Government should not issue the money in the first place rather than issue a tax-exempt interest-bearing bond and then permit its holder to use the bond or debt as security for the issuance of the money. The Wall Street parrots have never been taught to call this money "printing press" or "flat" or "baloney" money.

TAKE THE GOVERNMENT OUT OF PRIVATE BUSINESS AND TAKE PRIVATE CORPORATIONS OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S BUSINESS

Our Government, under the leadership of a great President, is making a determined effort to restore prosperity to the people. Much has been done toward helping wage earners, laborers, farmers, home owners, business, industry, and commerce. Debts have been scaled down, extended, and interest charges have been reduced. It is almost inconceivable that we can continue this start on the road to recovery without the Government's having control over its own media of exchange. The issuance and distribution of money is a governmental function. It never should have been farmed out to private corporations; since it has been, the Congress should immediately reassume this great privilege and exercise it in the interest of the people. Our slogan should be: "Get the Government out of private business and get private corporations out of the Government's business." The first step should be for the Government to take over the 12 Federal Reserve banks and coordinate their activities with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; then the Government's credit can be used for all banks—National, State, or private—all business, all agriculture, all commerce, and all people. Interest rates can be substantially reduced and the Government can obtain considerable revenue by charging a small sum for the use of its credit; all governmental financing can be handled through the new set-up without charging the Government interest which will eliminate the necessity for the issuance by the Government of another tax-exempt interest-bearing bond, or to increase taxes.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL MONEY

Is there a need for additional money? During the last year there has been a shrinkage of actual currency in circulation of \$1,600,000,000. There has been a contraction of commercial checking deposits of \$20,000,000,000 since the depression began. Ex-Senator Robert L. Owen, framer of the Federal Reserve Act and one of the best-informed men in the world on our monetary problems, has pointed out that the effect of this contraction has been to destroy the value of property in terms of money and to give money a very extraordinary value in terms of property. The banks apparently are unable or unwilling to expand these deposits by loans and thus restore the volume of credit which we previously had, in whole or even in substantial part. The Government alone can expand the currency money to replace the check money contracted. In 1929 money was turning over or was being used in exchange at an average rate of 22 times a year; it is now turning over 11 times a year. The contraction of money and credit, together with the slow turnover, has reduced the business of the country more than \$800,000,000,000 the last year. That situation can be cured by Congress doing what the Constitution says it should do, "coin money and regulate the value thereof."

CURRENCY INSTEAD OF BONDS

A few years ago Mr. Thomas A. Edison was inspecting Muscle Shoals. He remarked that the Government should operate that great project in the interest of the people. He was asked if he favored the Government's borrowing the \$30,000,000 necessary to make repairs. His answer substantially was: "No; why should the Government borrow its own credit? If it issues tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds and sells the bonds to Wall Street bankers to get the money, by the time the bonds are paid the bankers will

have collected as much in interest as the Government received on the bonds. In other words, the bankers who will not furnish an ounce of material or a lick of labor will get as much out of it as the men who do the work and furnish the material." Mr. Edison also said at the same time: "Any government that can issue a dollar bond, interest bearing, that is good can issue a dollar bill, noninterest bearing, that is good, the only difference is the bill is easier to redeem because it does not draw interest." No one can answer Mr. Edison's argument.

HOW MUCH MONEY CAN THE GOVERNMENT ISSUE?

The Government has outstanding today about \$26,000,000,000 in bonds and securities. Others are to be issued soon. The interest this year to be paid by the Government will amount to almost one thousand million dollars. A program should be considered now that will call for the gradual retirement of all Government bonds upon maturity or when callable with new currency and issue no more of such obligations. It will be a simple process. We will merely substitute one form of Government obligation for another form of Government obligation. The stock argument against this is that every dollar issued will go into the banks and upon each dollar as a base the banks may issue 10 credit dollars, which will cause undue expansion of the currency. That is true; but the argument may be destroyed completely by changing the law allowing the banks to use 1 dollar to issue 10; as the actual money is increased, require the banks to use a larger reserve or prevent them from lending money they do not have if the facts and circumstances should warrant. Many people who are against issuing a few billion dollars in money are highly in favor of the banks' issuing the same amount in credit, claiming it will serve the same purpose. It will serve the same purpose, but an enormous amount of interest would have to be paid on the credit that would not have to be paid on the money, and besides the banks could call in the credit, deflate values, and destroy prices as they did in 1920. They could not control the actual money in that manner; therefore, they are against it.

HOW WILL THE MONEY BE REDEEMED?

The Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks have sufficient gold to be used as a reserve for the retirement of this money if a gold base is desired. Silver may also be used. We have and can obtain plenty of it for that purpose, and at the same time help our export trade. Neither gold nor silver is absolutely necessary, as the money issued will be good for the payment of all debts, taxes, and import duties, although from an international-trade standpoint it may be desirable to use silver. It will be redeemable in services rendered by the post offices; in payment of all kinds of taxes, including income and excise; in payment of all debts, including debts due the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. We will be using cash instead of interest-bearing credit as a media of exchange. Money will go into channels of trade and production, instead of into tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds.

WILL WAGE EARNER BE INJURED?

It is contended that if more money is issued the dollar will become cheaper, which will be harmful to the farmers and those who live on fixed incomes. We can get on a currency basis, instead of a credit basis, without changing the purchasing power of the dollar, but most of us who advocate issuing more money really desire the return of what may be termed a cheaper dollar. As the dollar becomes cheaper real estate, common stocks, cotton, wheat, raw materials, labor, and all goods and services upon which there is no fixed price increase in value. This will enable the ones in these groups to have additional purchasing power.

Let us see how much it will affect the wage earner who receives one of these so-called "cheaper" dollars. He can use it to pay 100 cents on his debts, taxes, insurance, rent, electricity, gas, water, telephone, railroad freight, and passenger rates, and all other bills, goods, and services upon which there is a fixed and inflexible price. Any adjustment will be in favor of additional purchasing power, which will be in the direction of additional consumption of goods. The factory employee will probably pay a little more for eggs which will enable the farmer to buy more of what his factory produces. It will be better for the wage earner to receive a dollar that will not purchase so much in certain commodities than not to have a job which will enable him to earn a dollar. I much prefer to bring purchasing power up to the point where our surplus may be consumed rather than force production down to a very limited buying power.

In conclusion I hope you will consider the following statements:

1. The Federal Reserve Banks should be taken over by the Government and operated in the interest of all the people, banks, industry, agriculture, and commerce.
2. No private corporation, or corporation owned by private corporations should have the right to issue money.
3. The Government should issue currency when in need of money instead of tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds.
4. No additional taxes should be levied as long as we need additional money.
5. Very few of the bankers of the country, even the real good ones, have ever studied or thought anything about this monetary problem.
6. A billion dollars a year can be used by the Government to a better advantage than paying it as interest on Government bonds that may be used as a basis for the issuance of currency.
7. Direct credits should receive the thoughtful consideration of the people.
8. Opposition to any progressive proposal may be expected from those who will be deprived of special privileges, the die-hard, orthodox, hard-money advocates, and the poll-parrot satellites of

Wall Street who repeat only what others say and never think for themselves.

9. We need and must have more money as a circulating medium, but we should not issue more Government bonds in order to get it.

M'LEOD DEPOSIT-GUARANTEE BILL

Although I am strongly in favor of currency expansion, I cannot agree with many of my colleagues that the McLeod bill providing that the Government should pay all losses to depositors in closed banks should pass. This proposal, to my mind, is not supported by logic and reason, and sets a precedent that would obligate the Government to pay everybody all their losses by reason of the panic, especially those involving State banks, private banks, building-and-loan companies, joint-stock land banks, and, finally, losses on the stock exchanges. Depositors who had their money stolen by bank officials who are now serving time in the penitentiaries for their crimes will have their losses made good by the Government, and even the criminals themselves will be reimbursed to the extent of their own deposits. The bill provides for more tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds to be issued by the Government and sold in order to make the payments. Where it can be shown that the agents of the Government are responsible for the losses in a bank failure, consideration should be given such claims; but to pay them all on the theory that the monetary policy caused their loss sets a precedent for the payment of practically all debts for all persons, firms, and corporations. A recent report discloses that the deposits in national banks are owned as follows:

Sixty percent owned by 0.8 of 1 percent of the depositors.

Forty-five percent owned by 0.1 of 1 percent of the depositors.

Therefore, if the depositors are paid, the money will not be well and equally distributed. Many better plans for distribution have been proposed.

PROGRESS OF ANTILYNCHING LEGISLATION

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, it is to me, a citizen of Indiana, a source of much gratification that under the leadership of an able Indiana Senator a far-reaching step has been taken to sponge out of our national life the foulest blot that ever stamped with disgrace the honor of the American Nation. I refer to the barbarous, the unspeakable crime of lynching.

In the hurry and press of the public business, with measures of epochal importance crowding upon us, we perhaps have not devoted the attention which the subject merits to the very important steps that have recently been taken at the Senate end of the Capitol looking toward the enactment of a real antilynching bill which, if it becomes a law, will make lynching too risky a crime for even the most reckless to engage in.

I wish every person in the country might read the testimony on lynchings in the United States that was in progress for weeks before the Judiciary Subcommittee of the Senate, of which Senator FREDERICK VAN NUYS, of Indiana, is chairman, and which testimony is now available, on application to the committee room, in two printed volumes. The Indiana Senator has rendered a service that is invaluable to the Nation in bringing forth for the first time a complete compendium of evidence which lays bare in all their naked hideousness the revolting crimes committed in the name of lynch law. The fine judicial mind of the Indiana Senator has enabled him to correlate the essential facts, and with the aid, first, of his subcommittee, and then of the full Committee on the Judiciary, to bring to the Congress and the country a revised Federal antilynching bill which now stands awaiting action on the Calendar of the Senate, where it challenges the attention and the best thought of all of our people. I feel that I cannot, and should not, let this occasion go by without paying this deserved tribute to the notable constructive service rendered in this connection by the Senator from Indiana.

The bill reported to the Senate, which is the Wagner-Costigan bill, in an amended form, recognizes the fact that a lynching, wherever it may occur under the American flag, is a crime against the Nation; that usually local legal processes are subservient to local influences and powerless to purge the wrong that is inflicted, and that if there is to be any redress at all, and if right is to be vindicated, it must be done by the long and strong arm of the Federal Government. As a Democrat, believing fundamentally in local

self-government, I am strongly opposed, as a rule, to the Federal Government injecting itself into local affairs, but when there is no other way to protect society from foul and unspeakable crimes, I am in favor of the Federal Government taking hold. As a last resort only would I ever favor such action.

The theory of the proposed law, under which the United States Government would take control over punishment for lynchings, is succinctly set forth in section 2 of the bill introduced by Senator VAN NUYS from his committee, as follows:

If any State or governmental subdivision thereof fails, neglects, or refuses to provide and maintain protection to the life or person of any individual within its jurisdiction against a mob or riotous assemblage, whether by way of preventing or punishing the acts thereof, such State shall by reason of such failure, neglect, or refusal be deemed to have denied to such person due process of law and the equal protection of the laws of the State, and to the end that the protection guaranteed to persons within the jurisdictions of the several States, or to citizens of the United States, by the Constitution of the United States, may be secured, the provisions of this Act are enacted.

Under this bill any official, such as a sheriff, who fails or refuses to make all diligent efforts to protect his prisoner shall be liable to a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding 5 years. An official or employee who conspires with a mob to put a prisoner to death is subject to a sentence of 25 years in prison. If local and State courts will not act to punish lynchers, the United States district court, in the name of all of the people of the United States, shall have jurisdiction to administer punishment. The county where a prisoner is seriously injured or put to death by a mob shall be liable to the injured person or the legal representatives of such person for a sum of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$10,000 as liquidated damages, which sum may be recovered by civil action in the United States district court.

Such are the salient features of the new bill. Under its provisions the punitive processes of the United States Government will not reach out to the detriment of any innocent man, but those guilty of mob savagery will no longer go scot free. That there is imperative need of this legislation unless justice is to remain a mockery, is impressively set forth in the report submitted by Senator VAN NUYS, as follows:

Twenty-eight lives, sacrificed at the hands of lynchers in 1933, supply the proof of the continuing practice of this shocking type of crime. The complete failure of the governments of those States involved to apprehend and punish the perpetrators of crimes, established by the evidence presented, substantially supports the need for Federal legislation.

The committee believes that the bill does not propose an invasion or subversion of the rights of States. On the contrary, the proposed legislation is an aid to the several States in assuring to their citizens the equal protection of the laws, both State and Federal, to which all citizens are entitled.

When the Governor of a great State defies the moral sentiment of the Nation by proudly condoning the lynching of two miserable creatures within the borders of his Commonwealth, it is time for the United States Government to do something, and the Federal authorities will remain powerless to act until Congress passes the bill reported by Senator VAN NUYS, or something like it. The time is at hand when the statesmanship of Congress should assert itself, to correct these distressing conditions.

The descriptive powers of a Dickens or a Hugo could not conjure out of the atmosphere of fiction any more sickening instances of inhumanity and cruelty than are set forth in the voluminous hearings of Senator VAN NUYS' subcommittee, where actual facts were produced showing what heinous deeds human beings have committed in this country under the devilish inspiration of mob frenzy. It not infrequently happens that after the cringing, agonized victim is brutally put to death, evidence is discovered which establishes his complete innocence. In the name of the God who made us all, are we going to permit repetitions of that sort of thing? This is not a question of race or color. It is a question of humanity. It was brought out in the testimony that among 5,053 authenticated lynchings that have taken place in the United States from 1882 through 1934, to date, 1,438 victims have been white, and 3,513 colored. And I say it with a feeling of shame that 94 of the victims have been

women. Of the 452 persons lynched in the period between 1918 and 1928, 42 were burned alive, and 32 others were subjected to treatment equally ghastly.

In addressing Senator VAN NUYS' subcommittee, Senator WAGNER well said that "the crime of lynching constitutes the most serious assault on civilization."

Mr. Speaker, we who wear the honors of congressional service are—or should be—paladins of civilization and guardians of posterity. Are our consciences so dulled and our ears so deafened to the entreaties of humanity that we are willing to permit these atrocities to go on and on?

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that at this point he should recognize some gentleman to move suspensions. After we get through with them we may be able to return to the calendar. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 6166, with amendments.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to withdraw from the Treasury so much as may be necessary of the principal fund on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, under section 7 of the act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota", approved January 14, 1889, as amended, and to make therefrom payment of \$25 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of Minnesota, under such regulations as such Secretary shall prescribe. No payment shall be made under this act until the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota shall, in such manner as such Secretary shall prescribe, have accepted such payments and ratified the provisions of this act. The money paid to the Indians under this act shall not be subject to any lien or claim of whatever nature against any of said Indians.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

There was no demand for a second.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and two thirds having voted in favor thereof the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

REIMBURSE STATES FOR RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8018) to authorize payment for the purchase of or to reimburse States for local levee districts for the cost of levee right-of-way for flood-control work in the Mississippi Valley, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized, out of any money available for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and for other purposes", approved May 15, 1928, to purchase from, or to reimburse States or local levee districts for the cost of, any levee rights-of-way or easements for the building of levees in the Mississippi Valley for which the United States was or is under obligation to pay under the provisions of the act of May 15, 1928, regardless of whether said States or local levee districts have furnished such rights-of-way in the past and regardless of the conditions under which such levee rights-of-way were furnished or may be furnished in the future: *Provided*, That after careful investigation the prices are found to be reasonable: *And provided further*, That payments or reimbursements for levee rights-of-way or easements conveying the privilege of building levees may be made as soon as they have been acquired in conformity with local custom or legal procedure in such matters and to the satisfaction of the Chief of Engineers.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CHASE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, gentlemen and gentlemen of the House, this legislation is proposed at the request of the Secretary of War in order to reimburse local interests for purchase of rights-of-way upon which, as the bill states, the Government is obligated to pay in the Flood Control Act.

The Flood Control Act of 1928 provides for payment by the Government for levee rights-of-way in the alluvial valley

of the Mississippi River within the adopted project entirely at Government expense, with one exception now in the act.

The rights-of-way are on the south bank of the Arkansas River, in Arkansas, and the south bank of the Red River in Louisiana. The Secretary of War has requested that legislation authorize payment for these rights-of-way, which have been taken in cooperation with the Government. Nothing is requested except that which the Government is obligated to pay by the act; nothing except that which the Attorney General says the Government owes to the citizens whose lands have been taken for that purpose. This is the request of the War Department and has had favorable report of the Flood Control Committee of the House and of the Commerce Committee of the Senate.

The War Department is anxious to have this bill passed, because these levee rights-of-way were acquired at the request of the War Department, in order to expedite the work, and the local interests, the local levee boards, took the lands of the citizens, which they could do under the laws of Louisiana, at the assessed value the previous year, and by doing that they have expedited the work and they acquired the property at much less cost than the War Department could have acquired it. They ask in this bill for repayment.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Would the gentleman be so kind as to tell the House when these rights-of-way were acquired?

Mr. WILSON. During the past 3 years.

Mr. TABER. Has the process of acquiring the rights-of-way been completed?

Mr. WILSON. No. Some of the work is continuing. It will be necessary to acquire additional right-of-way.

Mr. TABER. Most of it has been completed?

Mr. WILSON. No. I would not say that the greater portion of the work has been completed. Probably it is 50 per cent completed, but the Secretary of War has especially requested Congress, in order to save expense to the Government and to expedite the work, to approve this act, which gives them authority to compensate the levee boards, local interests, when, in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War, it has been acquired at a reasonable cost.

As stated in his letter to the committee, the Secretary of War says these rights-of-way have been furnished at much less cost than the Government could acquire them. It is something the Government is obligated to pay. The Attorney General say so, the War Department says so, and the money is already appropriated, and you do not have to ask Congress for anything.

Mr. DOWELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. DOWELL. When this question was before the House on the original appropriation, was it not then understood that this right-of-way was to be secured and that the Government was not to pay for the right-of-way for these levees?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir. When the act was under consideration I think everyone who is familiar with it will recall it was provided that the local interests should furnish the rights-of-way for levees on the main channel of the Mississippi River, but that there should be no local contribution for that purpose except on the main channel. These levees are not on the main channel. They are within the project, as stated in the bill, and the Government is obligated to pay for the entire cost.

Mr. PARKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. PARKS. This does not in any way contravene or repeal existing law?

Mr. WILSON. No.

Mr. PARKS. It simply carries out the provisions of law as they now exist?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. When the project was adopted it was stated there shall be no local contribution to this project except that the States and local interests will acquire

rights-of-way on the main channel of the Mississippi River, and that only.

Mr. DOWELL. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. I want to read from the letter of the Secretary of War. It is in the report, on page 3:

In the consideration of this claim it developed that the levee district had agreed by resolution to furnish these rights-of-way "without cost to the United States."

Now, that was my remembrance of it. That is the reason I was asking the gentleman the question. There was a long controversy in the House about the matter.

Mr. WILSON. Did the gentleman read further? Of course, I can explain that to the gentleman.

Mr. DOWELL. There was a long controversy in the House, as I recall, about this appropriation originally, and, as I remember it, there was to be no expense to the Government for the rights-of-way. In other words, if the Government would expend the enormous sum of money necessary to construct these levees, the rights-of-way were to be secured without expense to the Government.

Mr. WILSON. That was on the main channel of the Mississippi River.

Mr. DOWELL. Well, I do not understand that there was any definite place where the rights of the Government were to stop in the matter.

Mr. WILSON. The law definitely says so. This was passed up to the Attorney General:

Is the United States obligated, under the law, to pay for levee rights-of-way in the Atchafalaya Basin, in the Boeuf Basin, and on the south banks of the Arkansas and Red Rivers in the flood-control work on the Mississippi River?

My answer to this is "yes."

In the Flood Control Act it says there shall be no local contribution to this main project except that the local interests shall provide rights-of-way on the main channel of the Mississippi River; but it is admitted by all, including the War Department and the Attorney General, that other rights-of-way within the project should be paid by the Federal Government.

Mr. DRIVER. Will the gentleman yield to permit me to make a brief expression to the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. DRIVER. In order to clarify the matter, because the gentleman from Iowa perhaps is calling on his memory of the conditions and matters that were mentioned in connection with the consideration of the flood project on the floor—

Mr. DOWELL. I am.

Mr. DRIVER. There was an exception made to the responsibility of the Government.

It was further agreed that on the main line of the Mississippi River levees the local interests should furnish the foundations for the levees; but in the same project was carried the responsibility of building protecting levees on certain tributaries and on the south bank of tributary streams. That was responsible for additions made on the streams that caused additions to the flood in the river that had to be protected against by levees on the main river, the rights-of-way for which levees the local interests assumed responsibility. But the act did not require the local interests to furnish the rights-of-way for the protecting levees along the flood way or on the south banks of the tributary rivers which became a part of the project. There is where the separation occurred.

Mr. DOWELL. Now, if I may make an inquiry, if the Government was responsible for securing this right-of-way, why has not that been done before this? Why has not the Government proceeded, if the Government was responsible according to the law, as the gentleman has stated?

Mr. DRIVER. They did. And that is exactly what is responsible for the bill. The Government proceeded by inducing the local interests to assist in procuring the rights-of-way that were used, for the reason that they contemplated delay in the condemnation of land, and they felt that the interests of the local people being paramount, the local

people would be able to secure these rights-of-way at a much less rate per acre than the Government engineers could by condemnation proceedings; and they have. I may say to the gentleman from New York that they procured these rights-of-way at less than the actual value. In Louisiana especially, there is a law which enables the local district to procure these rights-of-way at the assessed value; but the United States Government would not be able to take advantage of this local law.

Mr. DOWELL. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. DRIVER. I will, with the gentleman's permission.

Mr. DOWELL. Was there such an agreement with the Government?

Mr. DRIVER. The engineers in charge made the agreements, and the Secretary of War wants to carry them out in good faith.

Mr. DOWELL. Am I to understand that the gentleman states that the Secretary of War made an agreement that the Government had the power to reimburse for these rights-of-way?

Mr. DRIVER. The local engineers in charge of the projects made the agreements with respect to the rights-of-way, and the Secretary of War endorsed those agreements. As a result of the agreement the Government procured the rights-of-way at much less than they could possibly have procured them in any other way.

Mr. WILSON. Further replying to the question of the gentleman from New York [Mr. DOWELL], the Secretary of War states:

After representation by these interests the War Department asked the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether the United States was obligated, under the law, to pay for levee rights-of-way in the Atchafalaya Basin, in the Boeuf Basin, and on the south bank of the Arkansas and Red Rivers, necessary in the prosecution of flood-control work under the act of May 15, 1928. The answer was that the United States was obligated to pay for these rights-of-way. The War Department then started to reimburse certain levee districts which had provided the rights-of-way in question.

Of course, expropriation of land by the Government is an unsatisfactory procedure. So the engineers called upon the levee boards, who would take the property of these people at the value assessed the year before. Then the work went ahead. These people ought to be paid for their land.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. GLOVER. This bill simply authorizes the War Department to pay for that which they have already used.

Mr. WILSON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHASE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL].

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, in order fully to understand this bill we must go back to the original flood-control legislation. I think I have been in the House during the consideration of all these measures. One of the sharpest-drawn issues in the discussion of these measures has been the question of who would pay for the land on which the levees were built. As I understand it, pretty nearly all the way through it has been generally understood and was specifically stated in the first act which, I think, was passed in the Sixty-fourth Congress, that no money appropriated under authority of these acts shall be used in payment for any right-of-way for any levee, and so forth.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. Certainly.

Mr. WILSON. From what act is the gentleman reading?

Mr. SNELL. I am reading from H.R. 14777, Public Law 367, Sixty-fourth Congress. That was the original act. That program has been followed right along down in connection with all flood-control acts and the paramount question has been as to who should pay for the ground on which the Government built the levees. It has been generally considered in connection with the passage of each individual act that the local authority should pay for land on which the levees are placed.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. Certainly.

Mr. WILSON. But the Flood Control Act of 1928 supercedes all previous legislation with reference to the subject; and the Attorney General passing upon the matter has held that the only rights-of-way the local interests should furnish are those on the main channel.

Mr. SNELL. I do not know whether that is correct or not, but the gentleman will concede that that has been the main issue all the way through; that with the Federal Government spending hundreds and millions of dollars the local people should furnish the rights-of-way, and this is nothing more than fair.

Mr. WILSON. But I am referring to the Flood Control Act of 1928.

Mr. SNELL. If there were no question about it, why is it necessary to have this legislation at the present time? I call the gentleman's attention to the letter of the Secretary of War, particularly that portion which appears at the top of page 3 of the report:

In the consideration of this claim it developed that the levee district had agreed by resolution to furnish these rights-of-way without cost to the United States, and the Judge Advocate General of the Army, the Attorney General, and the Comptroller General have all rendered opinions that in view of the wording of the several resolutions under which the rights-of-way were provided there is no present authority in law for payment of the claim.

Mr. WILSON. The situation was this, as the testimony showed: the Government district engineer called upon the Levee Board to furnish these rights-of-way, to expropriate them in order that they might expedite the work.

Mr. SNELL. Right there, if the gentleman will permit an interruption, the local engineers did that; but the intention at the time the law was passed was that these people should furnish the rights-of-way, and your own Secretary of War has so interpreted the act.

Mr. WILSON. No; the law specifically states that the Government shall furnish them.

Mr. SNELL. I know, and the gentleman from Louisiana and others know, that when this matter was under consideration the understanding was that the rights-of-way should be furnished by the local interests.

Mr. DRIVER. The gentleman is eminently correct so far as the levees on the main river are concerned, but this work extended beyond the main levees on the Mississippi River and provided for certain work on the Red and Arkansas tributaries.

Also protecting levees on the side of the proposed floodway were not included in the agreement of the people on the main river to provide these foundations. The people on the tributaries were not concerned as were the people on the main stream, and that responsibility was not shared.

Mr. SNELL. I thought it went clear through, and so understood it. Let me read from another place in the Secretary of War's letter:

The act of May 15, 1928, commonly known as the "Flood Control Act" was interpreted by the War Department to mean that the United States was not obligated to pay for certain rights-of-way for the construction of levees not along the main Mississippi River.

That is the construction put on it by your own Secretary of War and applies to exactly what we have before us at the present time and, I believe, is the correct interpretation and was so understood by Congress.

Mr. WILSON. That was carried to the Attorney General and he ruled the other way.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CHASE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from New York 3 additional minutes.

Mr. SNELL. If it was not necessary I maintain you would not have to have this legislation at the present time and, as I understand, the Comptroller General has ruled that we were not responsible and should not be called upon to pay for these rights-of-way.

Mr. DRIVER. May I make this further remark to the gentleman from New York that I think will be clarifying.

It is absolutely necessary that we separate the responsibility, as responsibility was separated in the bill, for the Government to acquire the rights-of-way and the floodways on the tributaries. If this were not true, I can show the gentleman that it would be absolutely an inoperative bill insofar as the levees on the south side of the tributary streams are concerned. The front-line people along the main line of the river had no authority in the world to acquire and pay out the money that they levied on their properties for rights-of-way on the tributary streams.

Mr. SNELL. That is all right, but these various levee districts had the right.

Mr. DRIVER. No; I say they did not. My district is not concerned in this legislation, I will say to the gentleman. I am a bystander.

Mr. SNELL. I know the gentleman knows about the matter.

Mr. DRIVER. The levee district in Mr. Wilson's State and in my State and in Mississippi have no authority to levy and spend any money outside of the limits of their districts.

Mr. SNELL. That may be true; but, on the other hand, there was a definite understanding all along the line and your own Secretary of War said that that is the interpretation they put on the bill.

Mr. DRIVER. It was not justified, I will say to the gentleman from New York. There was not a man concerned with the preparation of this bill who thought for a moment that the liability extended beyond the main line of levees on the Mississippi River, for which they assumed full responsibility.

Mr. SNELL. Of course, I may have been mistaken, but I do not think I have been; but how does the gentleman interpret the language of his own Secretary of War?

Mr. DRIVER. I will not undertake to interpret his language.

Mr. SNELL. It shows that the Department agreed with my position.

Mr. DRIVER. I cannot interpret that, I will say to the gentleman, because I know he is wrong and the Attorney General is right.

Mr. SNELL. I suppose the War Department would know more about it than the Attorney General, because they have had full control of the work all along and are familiar with this work from the beginning.

Mr. WILSON. I was present when the controversy came up, and the Secretary of War stated that he would ask for the opinion of the Attorney General and that that would govern.

Mr. SNELL. Why does he make that statement there if he does not mean it?

Mr. WILSON. Because a controversy came up when the levee boards had agreed to furnish the rights-of-way. If they had furnished them, even though the Government was obligated to pay, the question would come up whether the money should be paid out.

Mr. SNELL. Furthermore, if we pass this bill we will pay for every one of the rights-of-way before we get through, and that was not the original intention, and I think the gentleman well knows it.

Mr. WILSON. No.

Mr. DRIVER. The main river is complete. They have discharged their full responsibility and furnished the rights-of-way. It is only these outside places that do not come within the definition of the law.

Mr. SNELL. The gentleman must admit that his Secretary of War agrees with my interpretation of the law.

Mr. DRIVER. I am sorry to say that the gentleman's Secretary of War just prior to that would not have written this, because he was familiar with the language.

Mr. SNELL. I thought I knew something about it, but evidently I do not. Certainly I have followed this legislation very carefully, and I am sure in my own mind there is no obligation on the part of the Federal Government to pay these claims.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CHASE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I am going to try to present this situation the way I understand it. I may not be correct, but I am going to give you the best I have.

This bill was passed and became a law on the 15th of May 1928. The War Department, according to the letter of Mr. Dern to Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Flood Control, on February 15 last, reported just exactly what Mr. SNELL read, that the act of May 15, 1928, was interpreted by the War Department to mean that the United States was not to pay for these rights-of-way. Following this interpretation, in the sequence of events the flood districts agreed by resolution to furnish these rights-of-way and they went ahead and furnished them. Later, on June 8, 1933, the Attorney General decided that the language of the bill meant the United States was to furnish these rights-of-way. Frankly, I would say that, in my opinion, from reading the bill as carefully as I can, the United States would be in position to say to these flood districts, "The rights-of-way on those side rivers should be furnished."

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. SNELL. If the Attorney General's opinion is good—and I suppose it is the highest we have in the land—why is it necessary to bolster it up by passing a resolution of this kind at the present time? If the obligation is there now, why do we have to change?

Mr. TABER. I do not know; but I think I might be able to answer the question, and if I do not answer it correctly the gentleman on the other side will get a chance.

I think it means that these rights-of-way have been purchased by the district and the title to them is in the district. If the United States pays out this money the title would have to be in the United States, I understand, in accordance with the policy that was pursued on the main river. The side rivers furnished the rights-of-way and the United States went on and developed the levees. Then this decision comes along and there is an opportunity to get back for these districts the money that was paid out. This is the way I understand it.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman understands that so far as the side rivers or tributaries are concerned, the controversy is only in the backwater areas of the tributaries of the Mississippi River. May I suggest to the gentleman that my view is that this bill is made necessary by a rather technical objection made by the Comptroller General and his objection is on the ground that when the Government engineers called for rights-of-way so that the Government could build, as it did build, the levees, the Government engineers did not know whether the Government was required to furnish the rights-of-way or not in the backwater area at the Red River and they required the local levee board to adopt a resolution that they would furnish the rights-of-way at their own expense.

The Comptroller General, notwithstanding the law and notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney General, now says that in view of the resolution that was adopted by the local levee board that they would furnish about \$500,000 or \$600,000 worth of rights-of-way, he cannot approve the bill. This is clearly a technical objection because, under the law, on the adopted project the Government has to pay for these rights-of-way, as determined by the Attorney General. The bill is to comply with the technical objection made by the Comptroller General.

Mr. TABER. I am sorry I cannot yield further. It looks to me as if the district agreed with what I believe was the intention of the Congress and what I understood to be the intention of the Congress when this bill was passed.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CHASE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from New York 2 more minutes.

Mr. TABER. And the district, understanding the bill just as Congress understood it, passed this resolution that it

would provide this right-of-way without expense to the Government, and now they come here with a ruling from the Attorney General different from what we had all supposed the rule was to be, and they ask us to pass a bill which will allow us to turn this money over to these districts.

There is also this situation: With perhaps 50 percent of this proposition done, there is an expense presented of \$652,000, and the letter from the Secretary of War tells us there will be an expense probably of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 for these rights-of-way. I do not think we ought to establish the practice of paying for these rights-of-way, and I hope the House will vote down this motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. CHASE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Speaker, while I formally opposed this bill in demanding a second, my purpose was to allot the time on the minority side.

I am for the bill whole-heartedly.

So far as I can see, there is no joker in this measure. The War Department engineers working on the projects involved were retarded in their efforts to get necessary land for the construction of the levees. Under article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana the levee boards can appropriate land immediately for levee purposes and pay for it on the basis of its assessed valuation the preceding year. So when the Army engineers found that they would be delayed in securing necessary land for levee purposes, they asked the levee boards to cooperate. The levee boards did cooperate, appropriated the land, and now they are asking, in compliance with their "gentlemen's agreement", for payment.

Mr. GLOVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHASE. Gladly.

Mr. GLOVER. Something was said about the act of 1928 not providing for this. Section 14 provides that this is to be paid for by the Government. Let me read it:

In every contract or agreement to be made or entered into for the acquisition of land, either by private sale or condemnation, as in this act provided, the provision contained in section 337 of the Revised Statutes, being section 42 of the United States Code, shall be applicable.

This shows that it was to be paid by the Government under the act of 1928.

Mr. CHASE. In connection with the point just made by the gentleman from Arkansas, you will find that this bill provides—

That the Secretary of War is authorized . . . to purchase from, or to reimburse States or local levee districts for the cost of any levee right-of-way or easements for the building of levees in the Mississippi Valley for which the United States was or is under obligation to pay under the provisions of the act of May 15, 1928—

Just quoted.

This bill is not in conflict with the act of 1928. On the contrary, this bill is based squarely upon the 1928 act.

Now, in proof of some of the statements made by the proponents of this bill, I quote from the letter of March 4, 1929, from the United States Army engineers to the president of the Tensas Basin Levee Board:

As your board has been informed, the levees on the south bank of the Arkansas River head the priority list for work in this district. If we can secure rights-of-way, we will complete the south bank line in about 3 years to the new grade and section. . . .

My assistants are completing the surveys, including detailed plats and descriptions of the rights-of-way. I am obtaining abstracts of title and endeavoring to negotiate a fair price with the owners. If a reasonable price can be reached, I will ask the owner for permission to proceed with the work under a written guaranty that the United States will pay him the agreed price when the abstract of title is accepted by the Attorney General. If the owner refuses to allow this, then it would be most helpful if your board would purchase the right-of-way, guarantee it to the United States as in the past, and be reimbursed in full value as soon as approval can be officially obtained.

Will you kindly put this matter before your board and advise me if they will assist . . .

And so forth. And we are coming here today to ask for curative action because of a purely technical provision in the levee boards' resolutions that these rights-of-way shall be "furnished without cost."

These resolutions were drafted by the Army engineers. With a friendly, helpful, cooperative spirit the Army engineers and levee boards were working together. The Army engineers suggested the resolutions, drafted them, the levee boards acted on the resolutions, and seized the lands for use of the Army engineers in constructing the levees.

Now, what is the situation here? Under article XVI of the Constitution of Louisiana, payment for lands seized for levee purposes can be made on the basis of the assessed valuation for the preceding year. I have here certified copy of section 6 of article XVI of the State Constitution of Louisiana, and quote therefrom as follows:

SEC. 6. Lands and improvements thereon hereafter actually used or destroyed for levees or levee drainage purposes shall be paid for at a price not to exceed the assessed value for the preceding year.

There is no joker in this bill. It is a good, clean, honest business proposition. Through the cooperative help of the levee boards, this land was seized and used for levee purposes. Payment for the land was made with certificates of indebtedness, which have not been redeemed. Because the interest has been in default, the paper has depreciated and thus these owners have had almost nothing for their land which was seized.

On the contrary, the land was taken for possibly 40 percent of its real value, but since the certificates of indebtedness have depreciated some 60 percent, actual payment to the owners, even if the certificates could be sold now, would represent only about one fifth the full and true value of the land. It is a shameful situation.

The Federal Government, even if it reimburses the levee boards as provided in this bill, will secure the land at a saving of several hundred thousand dollars.

Now, the levee boards cannot pay for the lands they have taken, even at the lower price. They come here in compliance with the promises made them by the representatives of the Government, asking to be reimbursed for the land they furnished to the Army engineers for levee purposes.

Mr. WILSON. This request that they be reimbursed came from the Corps of Engineers—the district engineers.

Mr. CHASE. It came from the Army engineers.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHASE. Certainly to my leader.

Mr. SNELL. In the letter of the Secretary of War, he says:

In the consideration of this claim, it develops that the levee district had agreed by resolution to furnish these right-of-way "without cost to the United States."

Is not that an admission here that the people agreed to give them this right-of-way? What does the language mean?

Mr. WILSON. That was the Levee Board.

Mr. SNELL. Was not it the understanding that they should be furnished free? He says this was for the relief of the people, and they agreed to furnish it free.

Mr. WILSON. The letter from the district engineer—

Mr. CHASE. The unfortunate use of that phrase by the Army engineers in drafting the resolutions is what necessitated this bill. They should not have been in the resolution, but they are there.

Now, in conclusion I desire to quote from the Attorney General of the United States in a letter written under date of June 8, 1933, to the Secretary of War, upon the exact point before us here. He says:

Your first inquiry is as follows: Is the United States obligated, under the law, to pay for levee rights-of-way in the Atchafalaya Basin, in the Boeuf Basin, and on the south banks of the Arkansas and Red Rivers in the flood-control work on the Mississippi River? My answer to this is "Yes."

I quote now from the Secretary of War's letter of November 9, 1933, to the Comptroller General. He said in part:

The facts are as follows: Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of May 15, 1928, provides that the Secretary of War may acquire lands, easements, or rights-of-way needed for the project by condemnation, purchase, or donation. When the Department first undertook the construction of levees on the south bank of the Red River and in the Boeuf and Atchafalaya Floodways it attempted to acquire rights-of-way for such levees by purchase or condemna-

tion. It was met with demands for exorbitant prices, coupled with injunction suits designed to force payment for flowage rights over the lands within the floodways. When the difficulties over land matters became apparent, the Chief of Engineers decided that efforts by the United States to purchase or condemn such levee rights-of-way should be stopped, and that available funds would be applied first to the construction of such levees at places where rights-of-way were provided by local interests under the more expeditious procedure provided by the State laws.

Thus we have a plain, candid statement of facts. The War Department had authority to buy or condemn the lands. Complying with the requests of Army engineers, the levee boards acted for the engineers, securing the necessary acreage in a fraction of the time in which the Army could have purchased or condemned and for a fraction of the amount which the War Department would of necessity have paid. Now the War Department desires to pay, and the Attorney General says that it should pay. This bill is before you today to cure the difficulty caused by the mischievous words in the resolution.

The bill should pass on its merits, and I urge that you give it your support and your vote.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. DEAR].

Mr. DEAR. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I was not a Member of this body in 1928, when the Flood Control Act was passed, but I will say that I was attorney for a Louisiana levee board for 13 years, and I know something about this situation. If the gentlemen from New York knew the circumstances surrounding this matter, they would not vote against this bill.

The gentleman across the aisle, Mr. CHASE, of Minnesota, who sat in the committee hearings and who knows the facts in this case, has just addressed you and told you he was for this bill.

When these resolutions in question were passed by the levee board in the State of Louisiana, providing that the land be given without cost, let me tell you gentlemen that I know, and it was shown before the Flood Control Committee, that these resolutions were drafted by the Army engineers, who told the levee board we would be reimbursed by the Federal Government, because under the law the Government was obligated to pay for them. You ask why did they not proceed to get these rights-of-way. Let me answer that. For the United States Government to obtain these rights-of-way it meant long delays and months of investigation to cure land titles plus condemnation proceedings in some cases. Where it would cost \$70 to obtain a little piece of land, it would cost \$500 to perfect the title. Furthermore, the landowner in many cases would wait 5, 10, or 15 years to get paid for his land. What did they do?

The Army engineers said this to my people:

Your levees are weak. You may perhaps be flooded by the next flood. We cannot agree with the landowner. Can't you acquire the rights-of-way for us? You can obtain them by paying the assessed value for the preceding year.

That was true under the clause of the Constitution which was just read to you by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. CHASE]. Under a "gentleman's agreement" of which I know, the levee boards purchased these rights-of-way and gave to the landowners certificates of indebtedness which the boards cannot now pay. When we come to the Government for reimbursement under the understanding had with the Army engineers a technical objection was raised that because of the language used in the resolutions, placed there by the engineers, not by the board, the Government is now prevented from reimbursing the districts for the rights-of-way. I deeply regret there is not sufficient time to present this bill. It cannot be done in 3 minutes, the time allotted me.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. DEAR] has expired.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, this is a meritorious bill, in my judgment, and it should pass. The bill provides that the Government is not liable for any amount whatsoever except that provided in the Flood Control Act of

1928, and is intended to provide that the Government pay for the rights-of-way for certain relief levees along the Red and Arkansas Rivers. No additional authorization is called for nor any additional appropriation required. Under the Flood Control Act of May 15, 1928, the rights-of-way or foundations for all levees along the main river are to be furnished by the local interests. Those rights-of-way have been furnished at an expense of something like \$8,000,000. The Flood Control Act provides for certain exceptions, where the local interests are not required to furnish the rights-of-way. Near the mouth of the Arkansas River, near the mouth of the Red River, General Jadwin, the author of the project, said the Government should build special relief levees and pay for the rights-of-way. The Government acquired and paid for certain of those rights-of-way in the Atchafalaya area, but when they came to the upper stretches of the backwater area of the Red River, the Government said to the local levee board in substance, "Unless you pay, and provide rights-of-way, we will build the levees elsewhere first." The levee boards, for their own protection, agreed to furnish those rights-of-way, and issued their notes therefor to the amount of \$652,736.79, as disclosed by the hearings and as shown by the report of the Flood Control Committee. They are not able to pay it. They have tried to pay it. As suggested by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL], the Government has acquired and has agreed to pay the remainder of the two or three million dollars involved in the bill, because the local interests did not adopt the resolution that was adopted by the particular board along the Red River which agreed to pay the said sum by resolution spread on its minutes, and there can be no technical or other objection to the amount involved except said sum of above \$652,000.

To cover the whole situation, however, the War Department redrafted the bill that was introduced to authorize the owners to be reimbursed for said sum of \$652,000. It strikes me that inasmuch as the bill does not provide for any new appropriation, that inasmuch as both the Secretary of War and the Attorney General say it was provided in the Flood Control Act of 1928, that the Government should pay for these rights-of-way, the people down there ought not to be estopped to ask that they now be paid because the Board adopted a resolution but cannot pay the owners. If that resolution had not been adopted, if the Board had not agreed to furnish these rights-of-way, the probability is that damages aggregating millions would have been done by floods resulting from inadequate levees.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. SNELL. The gentleman says that the Secretary of War and the Attorney General say we are under obligation. How does the gentleman account for what he states in his own letter to the chairman of the committee, that their interpretation of the act is that the Government is not obliged to pay for this?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I say to the gentleman that notwithstanding the Corps of Engineers paid for certain rights-of-way in this area, farther up the Red River they took the position at first that the Government was not liable, so these local interests provided the rights-of-way, but subsequently the Attorney General said the Government was liable, as shown by the report.

Mr. SNELL. But the Secretary of War says their interpretation is that we are not responsible for the payment.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That is the interpretation of the War Department at the time the levees were constructed, but not now. The Secretary of War, as shown by the hearings and his report to the committee, drafted and recommended the passage of the pending bill.

While the local interests are required to furnish rights-of-way along the main Mississippi River, which they have done at enormous expense, near the mouth of the Arkansas and the mouth of the Red Rivers, the adopted project provides that the Government pay for the costs of certain relief levees to prevent double taxation against the local interests,

and the bill effectuates the intention of the Flood Control Act of 1928.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Louisiana to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SNELL) there were ayes 42 and noes 12.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Evidently there is not a quorum present. The roll call is automatic.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 220, nays 63, not voting 147, as follows:

[Roll No. 128]

YEAS—220

Adair	DeRouen	Lewis, Colo.	Sandlin
Adams	Disney	Lloyd	Schaefer
Arens	Dobbins	Lozier	Schuetz
Arnold	Dockweiler	Ludlow	Schulte
Ayres, Kans.	Drewry	Lundeen	Scruggam
Bailey	Driver	McCarthy	Sears
Bankhead	Duffey	McClintic	Secrest
Beam	Dunn	McCormack	Shallenberger
Beiter	Durgan, Ind.	McFarlane	Shannon
Berlin	Eagle	McGrath	Shoemaker
Biermann	Edmiston	McKeown	Sinclair
Black	Elcher	McLean	Sisson
Bland	Farley	McMillan	Smith, Va.
Blanton	Fernandez	McReynolds	Smith, Wash.
Bloom	Fitzgibbons	McSwain	Snyder
Boehne	Fitzpatrick	Maloney, La.	Spence
Bolleau	Fletcher	Mariand	Steagall
Brennan	Glover	Martin, Colo.	Strong, Tex.
Brown, Ga.	Goldsborough	Martin, Oreg.	Stubbs
Brown, Ky.	Gray	May	Sutphin
Brown, Mich.	Greenwood	Meeks	Swank
Brunner	Gregory	Miller	Sweeney
Buchanan	Guyer	Mitchell	Tarver
Buck	Hancock, N.C.	Montet	Taylor, Colo.
Bulwinkle	Harlan	Moran	Taylor, S.C.
Burke, Calif.	Harter	Morehead	Taylor, Tenn.
Burke, Nebr.	Hastings	Mott	Terrell, Tex.
Busby	Healey	Murdock	Terry, Ark.
Byrns	Henney	Musselwhite	Thom
Cady	Hildebrandt	O'Connell	Thomason
Cannon, Wis.	Hill, Ala.	O'Connor	Thompson, Ill.
Carden, Ky.	Hill, Samuel B.	O'Malley	Thompson, Tex.
Carmichael	Hoepfel	Oliver, N.Y.	Tobey
Carpenter, Kans.	Holdale	Owen	Truax
Cartwright	Howard	Parker	Turner
Castellow	Huddleston	Parks	Umstead
Chase	Johnson, Minn.	Parsons	Utterback
Church	Johnson, Okla.	Patman	Vinson, Ga.
Claiborne	Johnson, Tex.	Peavey	Wallgren
Clark, N.C.	Jones	Pettengill	Walter
Cochran, Mo.	Keller	Pierce	Warren
Coffin	Kelly, Pa.	Polk	Wearin
Colden	Kenney	Ramsay	Weaver
Cole	Kleberg	Ramspeck	Welch
Colmer	Kloeb	Randolph	Werner
Cooper, Tenn.	Kniffin	Rankin	West, Ohio
Cox	Kopplemann	Reece	White
Cravens	Kvale	Reilly	Whittington
Crosby	Lambeth	Robertson	Wilcox
Cross, Tex.	Lanham	Rogers, N.H.	Willford
Crosser, Ohio	Larrabee	Romjue	Wilson
Cullen	Lea, Calif.	Rudd	Withrow
Darden	Lee, Mo.	Ruffin	Woodrum
Dear	Lehr	Sabath	Young
Deen	Lemke	Sanders	Zioncheck

NAYS—63

Bacon	Dondero	Kennedy, N.Y.	Reed, N.Y.
Blanchard	Dowell	Kinzer	Rich
Bolton	Eltse, Calif.	Lambertson	Rogers, Mass.
Brumm	Englebright	Lanzetta	Seger
Burnham	Evans	Lehlbach	Snell
Carter, Calif.	Fish	Luce	Swick
Carter, Wyo.	Focht	McFadden	Taber
Christianson	Foss	McGugin	Thomas
Clarke, N.Y.	Frear	McLeod	Tinkham
Cochran, Pa.	Goodwin	Mapes	Turpin
Collins, Calif.	Goss	Millard	Wigglesworth
Cooper, Ohio	Hancock, N.Y.	Moynihhan, Ill.	Wolcott
Culkin	Higgins	Perkins	Wolfenden
De Priest	Holmes	Plumley	Wolverton
Dirksen	Hope	Powers	Wood, Ga.
Ditter	Kahn	Ransley	

NOT VOTING—147

Abernethy	Ayers, Mont.	Boylan	Caldwell
Allen	Bacharach	Britten	Cannon, Mo.
Allgood	Bakewell	Brooks	Carley, N.Y.
Andrew, Mass.	Beck	Browning	Carpenter, Nebr.
Andrews, N.Y.	Beedy	Buckbee	Cary
Auf der Heide	Boland	Burch	Caviechia

Celler	Foulkes	Kee	Rayburn
Chapman	Frey	Kelly, Ill.	Reid, Ill.
Chavez	Fuller	Kennedy, Md.	Richards
Collins, Miss.	Fulmer	Kerr	Richardson
Condon	Gambrill	Knutson	Robinson
Connelly	Gasque	Kocialkowski	Rogers, Okla.
Corning	Gavagan	Kramer	Sadowski
Crowe	Gifford	Kurtz	Simpson
Crowther	Gilchrist	Lamneck	Sirovich
Crump	Gillespie	Lesinski	Smith, W. Va.
Cummings	Gillette	Lewis, Md.	Somers, N.Y.
Darrow	Granfield	Lindsay	Stalker
Delaney	Green	McDuffie	Stokes
Dickinson	Greenway	Maloney, Conn.	Strong, Pa.
Dickstein	Griffin	Mansfield	Studley
Dies	Griswold	Marshall	Sullivan
Dingell	Haines	Martin, Mass.	Summers, Tex.
Doughton	Hamilton	Mead	Thurston
Douglass	Hart	Merritt	Traeger
Doutrich	Hartley	Milligan	Treadway
Doxey	Hess	Monaghan, Mont.	Underwood
Duncan, Mo.	Hill, Knute	Montague	Vinson, Ky.
Eaton	Hollister	Muldowney	Wadsworth
Edmonds	Hughes	Nesbit	Waldron
Ellenbogen	Imhoff	Norton	Weideman
Ellzey, Miss.	Jacobsen	O'Brien	West, Tex.
Faddis	James	Oliver, Ala.	Whitley
Flesinger	Jeffers	Palmisano	Williams
Flannagan	Jenckes, Ind.	Peterson	Wood, Mo.
Ford	Jenkins, Ohio	Peyser	Woodruff
	Johnson, W. Va.	Prall	

So (two thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

Mr. REECE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to change my vote from "nay" to "yea."

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Griffin and Mr. Mansfield (for) with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts (against).
 Mr. Doughton and Mr. Ellenbogen (for) with Mr. Treadway (against).
 Mr. Mead and Mr. Ellzey of Mississippi (for) with Mr. Darrow (against).
 Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Flannagan (for) with Mr. Wadsworth (against).
 Mr. Auf der Heide and Mr. Boylan (for) with Mr. Doutrich (against).
 Mr. Gasque and Mr. Corning (for) with Mr. Crowther (against).
 Mr. Johnson of West Virginia and Mr. Lindsay (for) with Mr. Connolly (against).
 Mr. Kerr and Mr. McDuffie (for) with Mr. Traeger (against).
 Mr. Somers of New York and Mr. Vinson of Kentucky (for) with Mr. Kurtz (against).
 Mrs. Norton and Mr. Peyser (for) with Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts (against).
 Mr. Jeffers and Mr. Kelly of Illinois (for) with Mr. Hess (against).
 Mr. Delaney and Mr. Browning (for) with Mr. Beedy (against).
 Mr. Chapman and Mr. Chavez (for) with Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania (against).
 Mr. Doxey and Mr. Knute Hill (for) with Mr. Waldron (against).
 Mr. Smith of West Virginia and Mr. Sirovich (for) with Mr. Muldowney (against).
 Mr. Flesinger and Mr. Abernethy (for) with Mr. Jenkins of Ohio (against).
 Mr. Condon and Mr. Connelly (for) with Mr. Britten (against).
 Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Granfield (for) with Mr. Bacharach (against).
 Mr. Gavagan and Mr. Fuller (for) with Mr. Gifford (against).
 Mrs. Jenckes of Indiana and Mr. Fulmer (for) with Mr. Merritt (against).
 Mr. Rayburn and Mr. O'Brien (for) with Mr. Edmonds (against).
 Mr. Milligan and Mr. Dickinson (for) with Mr. Bakewell (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Dies with Mr. Woodruff.
 Mr. Hart with Mr. Buckbee.
 Mr. Oliver of Alabama with Mr. Stalker.
 Mr. Weideman with Mr. Allen.
 Mr. Palmisano with Mr. Thurston.
 Mr. Williams with Mr. Knutson.
 Mr. Kee with Mr. Stokes.
 Mr. Brooks with Mr. Whitley.
 Mr. Kennedy of Maryland with Mr. Hartley.
 Mr. Robinson with Mr. James.
 Mr. Montague with Mr. Caviechia.
 Mr. Studley with Mr. Gilchrist.
 Mr. Summers of Texas with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Jacobsen with Mr. Hollister.
 Mr. Crowe with Mr. Marshall.
 Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Simpson.
 Mr. Gambrill with Mr. Reid of Illinois.
 Mr. Prall with Mr. Gillespie.
 Mr. Lewis of Maryland with Mr. Hughes.
 Mr. Collins of Mississippi with Mr. Peterson.
 Mr. Griswold with Mr. Wood of Missouri.
 Mrs. Greenway with Mr. Frey.
 Mr. Underwood with Mr. Richardson.
 Mr. Green with Mr. Richards.
 Mr. Allgood with Mr. Dingell.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. West of Texas.
 Mr. Rogers of Oklahoma with Mr. Caldwell.
 Mr. Cary with Mr. Cummings.
 Mr. Imhoff with Mr. Gillette.
 Mr. Carpenter of Nebraska with Mr. Ford.

Mr. Duncan of Missouri with Mr. Faddis.
 Mr. Lamneck with Mr. Carley of New York.
 Mr. Ayers of Montana with Mr. Monaghan of Montana.
 Mr. Haines with Mr. Kramer.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

HOME OWNERS' LOAN BONDS

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the home owners' loan bond guarantee bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has a conference report been agreed upon?

Mr. STEAGALL. It has.

Mr. BLANTON. What was done with the so-called "Norris amendment"?

Mr. STEAGALL. It was very happily disposed of.

Mr. BLANTON. Happily disposed of according to the wishes of some Senators or the House?

Mr. STEAGALL. The conferees were obedient to the wishes of the House.

Mr. BLANTON. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will continue the call of the Consent Calendar.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the bill (H.R. 8910) to establish a national archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ELTSE of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if the bill is entirely agreeable to him?

Mr. LUCE. It is. This bill is the result of long studies by representatives of the Library of Congress, and I think in all its details the bill now meets the approval of everybody who is interested in the subject.

Mr. ELTSE of California. It provides that appointments may be made without regard to the Civil Service Act.

Mr. LUCE. That is the situation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the "National Archives Commission", to be composed of the Secretaries of each of the executive departments of the Government (or an alternate from each department to be named by the Secretary thereof), the Chairman of each of the Senate and House Committees on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Archivist of the United States.

SEC. 2. There is hereby created and established the National Archives, which is hereafter to be known as the "National Archives of the United States", for the purpose of receiving, preserving, and supervising the use of certain Government papers and records as set out in sections 3 and 4 of this act. The head of the National Archives shall be known as the "Archivist of the United States", who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Archivist is authorized to appoint assistants, officers, and other employees as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. The source of material to be transferred to the National Archives of the United States (hereinafter referred to as the "National Archives") shall consist of records, documents, and manuscripts now in the custody of or having their origin in the executive departments, independent offices, and any and all other agencies of the Federal Government.

SEC. 4. The National Archives Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") shall define the classes of material which may be transferred to the National Archives and establish rules and regulations governing such transfer. The executive departments, independent offices, and other governmental agencies shall, in all cases, submit in advance to the Archivist descriptive lists, or inventories, of the records to be transferred to the National Archives.

Sec. 5. All materials and records within the definition of the Commission may, subject to the approval of the departments, offices, and agencies from which it is to be drawn, be transferred at any time and without regard to the date of such material and records, on requisition of the Archivist: *Provided*, That after 5 years from the beginning of this Commission the approval of the departments, offices, and agencies, from which such material is to be drawn, shall not be necessary, except in the case of material bearing dates within 50 years prior to the then dates, and thereafter within 50 years prior to the date of requisition.

Sec. 6. The Archivist shall receive, store, classify, arrange, list, index, or catalog all matter received by him, repair and bind the same when needed, and perform all other activities judged needful for the proper preservation and service of the record property in his custody. In consultation with the Commission, the Archivist shall prescribe rules and regulations governing examination and consultation of the record property in his custody, as he may deem wise: *Provided*, That any head of an executive department, independent office, or other agency of the Government may, for limited periods, exempt from examination and consultation by officials, private individuals, or any other persons such confidential matter transferred from his department or office, as he may deem wise.

Sec. 7. The National Archives may also receive, store, and preserve motion-picture films and sound recordings pertaining to and illustrative of historical activities of the United States Government, and in connection therewith maintain a projecting room for showing such films and reproducing such sound recordings for historical purposes and study.

Sec. 8. (a) The Commission is hereby authorized to appoint a committee to advise on publishing historical material, such committee to be known as the "Committee on National Historical Publications." The membership of this committee shall consist of the Archivist of the United States (who shall be chairman); the Historical Adviser of the Department of State; the Chief of the Historical Section of the War Department, General Staff; the Superintendent of Naval Records in the Navy Department; the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress; the Curator, Division of History, of the Smithsonian Institution; the president of the American Historical Association; and, in addition thereto, two other members, selected from among persons recognized as of high attainment in American history, to serve for a period of 4 years.

(b) The functions of the Committee on National Historical Publications (hereinafter referred to as the "committee") shall be to examine material in the custody of the National Archives; advise on the propriety and need for its publication; and submit plans and costs governing such publications as it may deem necessary.

(c) The committee shall also examine available historical material, governmental in origin and character, suitable for motion pictures, for radio broadcast, for sound recording, for lecture, or for any other method of disseminating information, and advise as to plans and costs of preparing such material for the end sought.

(d) The committee shall report to the Archivist, who is authorized, with the consent of the Commission, to prepare, print, publish, and/or record such material: *Provided*, That the annual expenditures for such purposes shall not exceed the sum of \$20,000.

Sec. 9. The Archivist shall receive a salary of \$10,000 a year. The members of the Commission and members of the committee shall receive no salary, but their transportation expenses and expenses incident to not more than two annual meetings of not more than 6 days' duration each shall be paid out of such funds as are available.

Sec. 10. The National Archives shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

Sec. 11. The Archivist shall submit annually to Congress a report for the preceding fiscal year covering accessions, publications, and recordings, and a detailed statement covering all receipts and expenditures.

Sec. 12. All acts or parts of acts relating to the custody, preservation, and disposition of official papers and documents of executive departments and other governmental agencies inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, section 2, line 10, a comma is placed after the word "appoint" and the following language is inserted between the word "appoint" and "assistants": "solely on their fitness and aptitude for their duties, such."

Page 3, section 6, line 15, "(a)" is inserted between the arabic "6" and the word "The." In the same line the word "receive" is deleted. Line 18, between the words "proper" and "preservation" this language is inserted: "administration of his office and the." Line 25, between the words "periods" and "exempt" the following language is inserted: "not exceeding in duration his tenure of that office."

Page 4, line 4, "(b)" is inserted at the beginning of the line and "Sec. 7" is deleted. Line 4, the word "receive" is deleted and the word "accept" is inserted in its stead. Line 7, the word "Government" is deleted. Line 11, section 8 is changed to section 7.

Page 5, line 18, section 9 is changed to section 8. Line 22, the word "annual" is deleted. Line 23, "in any one year" is inserted at the beginning of the line. Line 24, section 10 is changed to section 9.

Page 6, the following section should be inserted at the top of the page:

"Sec. 10. There is hereby authorized such appropriations as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREG.

The Clerk called the next bill, H.R. 5597, to afford permanent protection to the watershed and water supply of the city of Coquille, Coos County, Oreg.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of affording permanent protection to the watershed and water supply of the city of Coquille, Coos County, Oreg., the south half southeast quarter section 33, township 27 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian, Oregon, containing 80 acres, being former Coos Bay Wagon Road grant land, title to which was reconveyed to the United States under the terms of the act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179), also lot 4 (northwest quarter northwest quarter) and southwest quarter northwest quarter section 3, township 28 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian, also north half northeast quarter section 9, township 28 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian, is hereby granted to the city of Coquille, Oreg.; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to issue patent to the city of Coquille for said land: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, and other mineral deposits that may be found on the land so granted and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove same: *Provided further*, That said land shall be subject to all rights-of-way which the Secretary of the Interior shall at any time deem necessary for the removal of timber from any of the land, title to which vested in the United States under the act of June 9, 1916, or to which title was reconveyed to the United States under the act of February 26, 1919: *And provided further*, That said city shall not have the right to sell or convey the land herein granted or any part thereof or to devote the same to any other purpose than as hereinbefore described; and if the said land shall not be used for such municipal purpose the same, or such part thereof not so used, shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe all necessary regulations to carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, commencing with the word "the", strike out all that follows up to and including line 11.

Page 2, strike out all of line 1 and up to and including the figure 9 in line 2, inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Lot 4 and southwest quarter northwest quarter section 3".

Page 2, line 22, strike out the period after the word "States" and insert a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That there shall be reserved to the United States, its patentees or their transferees, the right to cut and remove therefrom the merchantable timber, reserving to the city of Coquille when such sale is made under the provisions of the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218), a preference right to purchase the timber at the highest price bid.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OGEECHEE RIVER, GA.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Union Calendar No. 127, the bill H.R. 7793, authorizing a preliminary examination of the Ogeechee River in the State of Georgia, with the view to controlling floods.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of the Ogeechee River, in the State of Georgia, with a view to the control of its floods, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes", approved March 1, 1917. The most of such examination shall be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRESSMAN GREEN'S RECORD

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert, as part of my remarks, a printed statement of the record and services of our colleague from Florida, Hon. R. A. GREEN, who has served in the House for a number of terms very acceptably to the people of his district.

Mr. SNELL. Is the insertion of such statements in the RECORD going to become a continuous practice?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following statement of the record and services of our colleague from Florida, Hon. R. A. GREEN:

The value of a Member of Congress rests largely upon his understanding of the needs of his people and of the Nation and upon his vision to foresee the needs of the future and to meet these needs by appropriate action. His value is tested not by the number of bills introduced, but by the importance, directly and indirectly, of such bills, and their bearing upon legislation finally enacted.

During his service in Congress Mr. GREEN has proposed many bills of great importance. Among these measures are the following:

FLORIDA CANAL

Soon after he became a Member of Congress, in 1925, he introduced a bill for the preliminary examination of the proposed canal across Florida. The bill was included in general rivers and harbors bill and passed, and preliminary survey made. On February 7, 1930, he introduced H.R. 9650 to provide for physical survey of the proposed canal across Florida. It provided for the physical survey of all feasible routes. It passed in April 1930, and surveys have just been completed by Army engineers. The President is appointing a special engineering board to review Army engineers' surveys and surveys made by Public Works engineers. He has addressed the House and many waterways organizations many times upon the subject of the Florida canal. At Wilmington, N.C., October 7, 1930, speaking before the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, in part, he said:

"Today the most important inland waterway project of the United States is the proposed canal across north Florida, connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico.

"The canal across Florida is the missing and final link of entire waterways chain, and it is obvious that the time is not distant when this final link will be constructed."

SOLDIERS' HOME

On April 15, 1929, he introduced a bill for the establishment of a national home for disabled soldiers in the State of Florida. This bill was passed and actually led to the establishment, not only of the home in St. Petersburg, Fla., but of similar institutions in Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina. It was one of the most important pieces of soldiers' relief legislation ever passed.

On December 1, 1930, he introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to return to Florida the silver service set donated to the U.S.S. *Florida* by the Florida people. The legislation was passed.

TROPHY CANNON FOR UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

On December 4, 1929, he introduced a bill donating by the Government two trophy cannons to Varina Davis Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, to place on the battlefield at Olustee, Fla. The bill passed, and the guns were received.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS

On December 12, 1930, he introduced a bill providing for construction of post-office buildings as an unemployment relief measure. His bill gave impetus to the gigantic Federal building program and led directly to the building of the Federal building at Lake City, Fla., and also of many other Federal buildings in Florida.

TURPENTINE EXPERIMENT STATION

On December 21, 1929, he introduced a bill directing the establishment of a naval-stores experiment and demonstration station on the Osceola National Forest in Florida. The legislation was approved and the station established at Olustee, Fla., and is giving untold benefits to the naval stores and pine-tree industries. It benefits not only Florida but the entire South.

CONFEDERATE GRAVE MARKERS

In 1928 and 1929 he introduced legislation providing for the Government to furnish tombstones or grave markers for the graves of Confederate veterans. It led to the appropriation of funds for this purpose, and today thousands of these stones have been distributed to Confederate graves throughout the country.

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

On December 10, 1931, he introduced a bill providing for payment of pension benefits to widows and orphans of World War

veterans, regardless of the cause of the veteran's death. The substance of this legislation passed the House but died in the Senate.

He has voted for the payment of the bonus every time it has been before the House, and he has been a consistent supporter of veterans' relief legislation. He has assisted hundreds of veterans with their claims before the Veterans' Administration and the Pension Director.

The American Legion post of his home county awarded him the Legion distinguished-service medal for 1933.

FEDERAL AIDS FOR ROADS

He has supported all legislation for Federal aid to roads, and on May 3, 1933, introduced a bill to appropriate \$200,000,000 for highways. A greater amount was appropriated.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR FRUIT-FLY DAMAGES

In 1930 Mr. GREEN introduced a bill for survey of the fruit-fly losses, and in 1931, 1933, and 1934 he introduced further bills for reimbursement for losses sustained by the Florida growers during the fruit-fly eradication campaign. He has now pending before the House of Representatives H.R. 3833 (introduced Mar. 20, 1933), providing for reimbursement. This bill is based on precedent set in the foot-and-mouth disease and pink boll-worm reimbursement, and is in line with President Roosevelt's views for reimbursement. He has addressed the House urging reimbursement and has conferred with the President and Secretary of Agriculture in this behalf.

FEDERAL FARM LOANS

On March 10, 1933, he introduced a bill providing for extension of time on Federal land-bank mortgages, and for other purposes. This bill gave impetus to the administration's legislation extending time on loans and permitting additional loans by the Federal land banks throughout the country. He has also been very active for legislation providing for crop loans. On January 16, 1933, in addressing the House on this subject, in part he said:

"The fact is these crop loans are sorely needed by our growers. They are unable to obtain adequate funds from local banks to carry on their crop planting and cultivation. Their local credit in many instances is entirely exhausted.

"It is infinitely better to permit these growers loans and thus enable them to maintain themselves, than to deny them and thus throw them upon charity. My growers do not want charity; all they want is such assistance as will enable them to produce and support themselves."

MONUMENTS

On March 10, 1933, he introduced bills for monument markers for Indian Forts King and Drane, in Marion County. He has obtained departmental approval and expects favorable action.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION

On March 10, 1933, he introduced bills for stopping immigration into the country and for the registration of all aliens in the country. Hearings are now being held on these bills.

OLD-AGE PENSION

He has a bill pending for the payment of pensions to the aged who are without definite and sufficient income.

PAY BANK DEPOSITORS

He introduced H.R. 9018, which provides for the payment of depositors in closed National and State banks. The House Banking and Currency Committee has just recently acted favorably upon this subject.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

He has obtained Federal funds for the improvement of the harbors at Cedar Key and Fernandina and for the improvement of the Suwannee River. As a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, he has also obtained committee approval for surveys of Keaton Beach, and countless other projects, and has also obtained authorization for millions of dollars worth of improvement to rivers and harbors throughout the entire State of Florida.

In reviewing the record of my colleague Mr. GREEN, I am reminded of an address made on March 16, 1916, by former Speaker Champ Clark at the Washington Press Club reception, and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on March 17, 1916, as follows:

"It is a high honor to be a Representative in Congress, if for only one term, and with the number of terms the honor increases in geometrical rather than in arithmetical proportion. A Member's usefulness to his country should increase in the same proportion. A man has to learn to be a Representative just as he must learn to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a farmer, an engineer, a lawyer, or a doctor.

"Poeta nascitur, non fit"—the poet is born, not made—says Horace; but Congressmen—that is, useful and influential Congressmen—are made largely by experience and practice.

"The old Charlotte district in Virginia knew this and kept John Randolph of Roanoke in the House till he became a great national figure. Then the Old Dominion sent him to the Senate and General Jackson sent him to St. Petersburg. These are sporadic cases of similar action in other districts.

"It is an unwise performance for any district to change Representatives at short intervals. A new Congressman must begin at the foot of the class and spell up. Of course, the more brains, tact, energy, courage, and industry he has, the quicker he will get up. If he possesses these qualities, and if his constituents will keep him in the House, he is as certain to rise as the sparks are to fly upward. No human power can keep him down. It is only fair and rational to assume that every Representative's constituents desire to see him among the 'topnotchers.'

"Let us take the present House and see how long the men who hold the high places have served. I cannot name all, but will cite a few as samples.

"Mr. Speaker Cannon is serving his fortieth year. He holds the record, or, in pugilistic parlance, 'he holds the belt', for length of service in the House in our entire history. In several Congresses he was Chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations and then was Speaker 8 years, only one man, Henry Clay, having been Speaker longer.

"I am serving my twenty-second year; Minority Leader Mann is serving his twentieth year; Mr. Kitchin, Chairman of Ways and Means, his sixteenth; Mr. Fitzgerald, Chairman of Appropriations, his eighteenth; Mr. Moon, Chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads, his twentieth; Mr. Jones, Chairman of Insular Affairs and 'father of the House', his twenty-sixth; Mr. Flood, Chairman of Foreign Affairs, his sixteenth; Mr. Hay, Chairman of Military Affairs, his twentieth; Mr. Glass, Chairman of Banking and Currency, his sixteenth; Mr. Adamson, Chairman of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, his twentieth; Mr. Stephens, Chairman of Indian Affairs, his twentieth; Mr. Slayden, Chairman of the Library, his twentieth; Mr. Henry, Chairman of Rules, his twentieth; Mr. Lever, Chairman of Agriculture, his sixteenth; Mr. Padgett, Chairman of the Navy, his sixteenth; Mr. Lloyd, Chairman of Accounts, his twentieth; and Mr. Sparkman, Chairman of Rivers and Harbors, his twenty-second. There are other big chairmanships, but these will suffice to show that as a rule the big places go to old and experienced Members, for most of the men who rank close to the chairmen are old timers. The same thing holds good with reference to members of the minority. As an illustration, Messrs. Gillett and Cooper, who are serving their twenty-fourth year, are the ranking Republicans on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs, almost certain to be chairmen thereof should the Republicans ever again have a majority in the House, as in that event, in all probability, Mr. Mann will be Speaker, unless he is nominated for President next June.

"Go through the whole list and you will find, with few exceptions, that the men of long service have the high places.

"New England and the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have understood the value of long service all along, and, having elected a fairly good man to Congress, they keep him in the harness.

"The Member of longest consecutive service is called 'the father of the House.' Five Philadelphians in immediate succession bore that honorable title—Randall, Kelly, O'Neill, Harmer, and Bingham. Then it went to Mr. Dalzell, of Pittsburgh. When General Bingham announced the death of General Harmer, his immediate predecessor as 'father of the House', he stated that the five Philadelphia 'fathers of the House' had served a total of 147 years, and he served 8 or 10 years after making that interesting statement.

"In the second and third Congresses in which I served, Maine, with only four Members, had the Speakership and the chairmanship of the great Committees on Ways and Means, Navy, and Public Buildings and Grounds—a most remarkable circumstance, giving the Pine Tree State an influence in the House and the country out of all proportion to her population and wealth. These four men—Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, and Millikin—each served in the House 20 years or more. Other States might profit by her example.

"No man should be elected to the House simply to gratify his ambition. All Members should be elected for the good of the country.

"The best rule, it seems to me, is for a district to select a man with at least fair capacity, industrious, honest, energetic, sober, and courageous, and keep him here so long as he discharges his duties faithfully and well. Such a man will gradually rise to high position and influence in the House. His wide acquaintance with Members helps him amazingly in doing things.

"I can speak freely on this subject without violating the proprieties, for my constituents have kept me here 22 years, and for 20 years have given me nominations without opposition, for all of which favors I thank them from the bottom of my heart. Their generous action and unwavering friendship have enabled me to devote all my time to the public service. I have not been compelled to spend any portion of my time in 'mending my fences.' My constituents have attended to that. God bless them."

The speech of Speaker Champ Clark is deserving of the thoughtful study of every voter of the country.

It is a nationally known fact that those districts which have retained their Representatives in Congress for the longest terms have received the best service and the greatest recognition. The present Speaker of the House, Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY, has been in Congress for 30 years. The majority floor leader has been in Congress for 25 years. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee—all have been Members of Congress for more than 20 years. The longer the tenure of office, the greater the service and usefulness of the Representatives. Why should a constituency exchange experience and efficiency for inexperience? The Congress since the inauguration of President Roosevelt has responded nobly to the call of duty and should receive the endorsement and approval of a Nation now upon the high road to recovery.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. GREEN'S ANNOUNCEMENT FOR CONGRESS

"My record is an open book—upon it I stand. There is nothing hidden, and your examination of it is invited. During the past 9 years as your Congressman I have done all within my power to

bring to you every possible protection and assistance from our Federal Government. Possibly mistakes have been made, because we all make mistakes, and probably none are without fault. I shall be satisfied, however, if upon examination of my record you will give careful consideration to each vote cast and official act which I have performed, place the good on one side of the balance and the errors on the other side of the balance, and vote for the side which weighs the heavier. I have no fear of the outcome of such ballot, because I feel certain that you will find in my record more merit and perfection than demerit and imperfection. President Roosevelt recently said, 'I will be satisfied if I am right 75 times out of 100.' I believe you will find my record on a parity with this expressed ambition of our great President.

"I bring this high office back to you without stain or tarnish. Even my most severe critics have always admitted that I have been honest and industrious and that I have always been faithful to the interest of the plain people and loyal to my esteemed friends. I trust that it may be your desire to continue me as your Congressman at least until President Roosevelt's new-deal program has been accomplished. I have supported him 100 percent. This I will do in the future; with him I will go, down or up.

"Many of you will recall how I was criticized during my first campaign 10 years ago. The special interest and two or three hostile newspapers have continued to oppose and persecute me ever since. Their criticism has been very acute during the past 2 or 3 years, but such is to be expected during the unusual and tragic times which we are now passing. Those in public office must suffer criticism and persecution. This is one of the penalties of public office, especially during times so trying. I hold no ill will against my accusers, because they have been misled, and are now being daily misled by the whisperings of the enemy.

My committee assignments have been criticized. The facts relative to my committee assignments are: When I first came to Congress, I was assigned to the following committees: (1) Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture; (2) Railways and Canals; (3) Alcoholic Liquor Traffic; (4) Committee on Coinage. Later on I was assigned to the following committees: (5) Immigration and Naturalization; (6) Labor; (7) Public Buildings and Grounds; (8) Disposition of Executive Papers; and (9) Territories. No other House Member held more assignments, and only one or two held as many. Soon after the inauguration of President Roosevelt I was assigned to (10) Rivers and Harbors Committee. The latter committee, to Florida, is probably the most important House committee. I am Chairman of the Territories Committee, which is the only chairmanship held by a House Member from our State. I am also very near the top of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. Some of my friends had been led to believe that I held only one committee assignment—that of the Disposition of Executive Papers.

"I have also been criticized for voting for the bonus, even though we have, during the past 13 months, spent some six or seven billion dollars for direct relief and other purposes. It would be far better to pay the bonus debt with some of the funds we are spending, and I hope this will be done. I voted to pay it in full.

"There has been criticism relative to appointment of postmasters, but, after all, there can be only one postmaster in each place, and I am trying to recommend for the permanent appointment in each case a Democrat of good character and qualifications. Wherever acting postmasters are now serving, in the very near future the Civil Service Commission will hold examinations and obtain three eligibles. The permanent appointment will be made from these three. After the three are certified, in each case I shall be glad to know the desires of the local Democratic Party officials. My sole interest in these matters is to obtain a person qualified in every respect, and I am not dodging or ducking from these appointments. I am ready to recommend just as soon as the Civil Service Commission certifies the eligibles in each case. It is a very unpleasant duty to select from among one's friends, but I have no intention of dodging responsibility or duty.

"I have been criticized because one or two of my relatives have been on the Federal pay roll. In this matter you may be sure that I have complied with the law, which says a Congressman may have two clerks. The fact is I have had, since I have been a Member of Congress, from 3 to 6 clerks, and have paid them from my own pocket when the allowance for this purpose is exhausted. I have also paid rent for an office in the District out of my own pocket and have paid a secretary there during the vacations of Congress. I have made nothing out of my clerk pay roll and have no desire to do so. Suppose that I had given actual preference to relatives, I would only be following the precedent set by Vice President Garner, whose wife assisted him for many years, and President Roosevelt, who has a large number of relatives assisting in his administration. In your own business, whether it be a farm, office, or store, to whom would you give preference?

"The special interests also are criticizing me and other Congressmen for following the President, and they are calling his administration officials the "brain trust." They are calling the Congress "brainless" and otherwise severely and unfairly criticizing the Congress. All this is to be expected in times like these because the special interests are being stepped on.

"Some of our critics say we need a new dealer for the new deal. I do not see how a new dealer could deal more than 100 percent. I made almost 100 speeches, paying my own expenses, for President Roosevelt prior to the November election. Since his inauguration I have supported him 100 percent and have voted for and worked for every one of his measures.

PAYS OWN EXPENSES

"Our critics have had a great deal to say in newspapers and from the stump about Congressmen traveling on junketing trips. I have never traveled a mile on any junketing trip at the expense of the Government or at the expense of anyone except myself.

NOT FED BY LOBBYISTS

"Neither have I been dined by the special interests and the lobbyists. I have paid for every meal that I have eaten in Washington since I have been a Member of Congress except two. One of these was paid for by one of my former secretaries, Mr. Thomas H. Harris, and the other by a boyhood friend.

ANSWERS REQUESTS PROMPTLY

"I have spared no efforts or pains in my desire to be of service to my people. No constituent in all these 9 years can say that he ever asked a service within my power which I did not cheerfully perform, even though such services often kept me away from meals and needed hours of sleep. No letter, regardless of how poorly written or how humble the writer, has gone unanswered. It has given me pleasure to comply promptly with the requests and wishes of my people, regardless of the importance of such request. If I were President and possessed a vast fortune, I still would want the same friends which I now enjoy. In Holy Writ we read, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." In this I firmly believe.

HAS ANSWERED ROLL CALLS

"It is my earnest desire to meet and shake hands with each of you and personally ask you to vote for me before the primary election; but such probably will be impossible, because I feel that my first duty is to work for and guard the interest of my people here in the Capitol while the Congress is in session. Ten years ago, when you elected me, I promised you that I would answer your roll calls unless providentially hindered. It gives me much pleasure to tell you that this promise has been faithfully kept. Until very recently I never missed a single roll call or meeting of the House of Representatives. This perfect record was kept for over 8 years. On one occasion I was at the White House in conference with President Hoover and left this conference to return to the Capitol to answer a roll call. On another occasion I was confined to a Washington hospital with influenza and left my sick bed and slipped out, went to the Capitol, and answered your roll call. This record has not been made, I believe, by any other House Member or Senator, and was broken only very recently through my own very severe illness and that of a member of my family. During these trying and critical times a Congressman should be on the job here in Washington, and, believing that this is my first duty and that I can do more here working for you than I can annoying you with political speeches, I shall remain here while important matters are pending before the Congress and leave my fate in the hands of my loyal friends in the district. They have never failed me.

PARTY RECOGNITION

"During the 9 years which I have served you, all except the last 13 months has been under Republican rule. Even under Republican domination I did all that I could for legislative proposals which were for the interest of my people, and, as my record will reveal, that many comprehensive and constructive bills introduced by me were written on the statute books. With the coming-in of the Democrats I am now in a position to render greater service to my district, State, and country. The Speaker of the House and whip of the House have seen fit to appoint me as assistant majority whip, which, so far as I know, is the first party honor accorded a Florida House Member during the past half century. I am most grateful for this party honor at the hands of the Roosevelt administration.

"During my 9 years in the House I have made friendships with the Speaker, the leader, high Government officials, and Senators, which are all of great assistance to me in presenting all just claims for my constituency. With this experience and contacts I can during the next 2 years render you better service than I have ever been able to in the past.

GIVES SERVICE

"When you elected me to Congress, I promised to give up my law practice and serve no interest except the best interest of the people of the Second Congressional District. This promise has been faithfully kept, and I am giving to the people of our district the very best service of which I am capable. Many congressional offices are closed during the vacation of Congress, but your Washington office has been kept open every day except Sundays since I have been your Representative, and in addition to this I have kept for your service an office in Starke during the vacations of Congress. In these offices I have had the assistance of competent secretaries, who have cooperated for your interest. Among them are T. H. Harris, Mrs. O. W. Callahan, Miss Lois Coffee, Gerald E. Middleton, Mrs. O. J. Griffiths, Mrs. F. H. Hudson, and my present secretaries, C. C. Codrington, Miss Margaret Klotz, Miss Aline Fraser, and Miss Freda Lopatin, all Democrats and residents of our congressional district. Mr. Codrington is my district secretary, and his services are at your disposal at Lake City. We have had several other typists and stenographers to assist us during the busy sessions.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"In my campaign 10 years ago I promised to work toward definite goals. Among these were the following: (1) To convert Muscle Shoals into a plant for the production of fertilizer. I

voted for the Muscle Shoals bills twice during the Republican administration, and it was vetoed by President Hoover and President Coolidge, but under President Roosevelt I voted for the Muscle Shoals bill and he signed it. (2) Cheaper freight rates. Freight rates have been reduced and should and will be further reduced in the not distant future. (3) Increased loans to farmers. Since the Democrats came into power we passed the Federal farm bill which has loaned to the farmers of our Nation more than \$1,100,000,000. (4) Federal aid to schools. The Government is now expending a greater amount in this direction. (5) Increased Federal aid for roads. Since I have been a Member of Congress we have appropriated probably five times as much for Federal roads as during any other similar period. (6) Extended hospital treatment for veterans. Hospital facilities for veterans have been about trebled since I have been a Member of Congress. (7) Restriction of immigration. We have restricted immigration about 90 percent since I have been a Member of Congress. (8) The construction of a canal across Florida. In 1927 I introduced, and the Congress passed, the preliminary-survey bill for this project. In 1930 I introduced, and the Congress passed, the physical-survey bill. Under the provisions of these two bills several routes for the canal have been surveyed. The surveys are about complete, and President Roosevelt is appointing a special committee to review surveys made by the Board of Army Engineers and surveys made by the Public Works Engineers with the hopes of harmonizing differences and constructing the canal. I urged this project before Presidents Coolidge and Hoover and have conferred seven times with President Roosevelt in this behalf. I predict that we will soon have this project authorized.

"If continued in Congress, I will work for: (1) Everything further that is possible to be done for the actual completion of the Florida canal. As a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and as author of the survey legislation, I firmly believe if I am returned to Congress the canal will be accomplished. (2) I have pending a bill for the reimbursement of Florida growers for damage sustained during the fruit-fly eradication campaign. I will continue in this behalf until final and favorable results are obtained. President Roosevelt has recently endorsed the substance of my bill. (3) I have pending an old-age pension bill and will continue my efforts to the end that the aged who are in need are provided for. (4) I have pending a bill for the payment of depositors in closed National and State banks. If we can obtain passage of this legislation, our financial troubles will be practically over. I believe we can pass it. (5) I shall support legislation for the payment of the balance of the bonus and for reestablishing former pension and compensation benefits formerly enjoyed by our veterans. (6) I shall continue my efforts for adequate Federal assistance for public roads and public education. (7) I shall continue my cooperation and support of the President and my activity for all measures which I believe to be for the best interest of our people, and to oppose those which are not.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED

"A clear understanding of the President's emergency relief program is to thoroughly approve it. In order to thoroughly understand and fully appreciate the scope and purpose of this gigantic relief program, it is well to refresh our memories of the chaotic condition which faced the American people about 18 months past. At this time business and industry was at its lowest ebb since the beginning of the depression. Agriculture was in the depths of despair; ten or twelve million idle men and women were walking the highways and streets in increasing numbers, looking for jobs. By the first of March a banking holiday had been declared in many States of the Union. The people had almost lost confidence in the ability of their Government to bring about a recovery. Economic chaos threatened the country to a more alarming extent than in the darkest days of the preceding years. Wheat had sold as low as 18 and 25 cents per bushel; cotton 5 to 6 cents per pound; and corn as low as 10 or 12 cents per bushel; in fact some of the corn growers of the Middle West were burning their corn for fuel, while the coal miners were without food and in need of this very corn for food for themselves and families. There was an abundance of wheat, corn, cotton, wool, and meats, yet millions of people hungry for the want of these foodstuffs and cold from lack of cotton and woolen garments. Granaries and warehouses were filled to capacity, yet railroad cars stood idle and rusting out in the railroad yards, and idle freight boats rode at anchor throughout the harbors of our country. Industry was paralyzed. Credit was destroyed. In fact, local credit was almost nonexistent. The old custom of 150 years ago of trade and barter and exchange was in common use. One individual would trade and barter products or commodities for some other needed product or commodity, in order to obtain cloth, food, fuel, and necessities of the body. Agriculture was on the very brink of bankruptcy. Money had either gone into hiding or was locked up in bank vaults.

"The then-remaining banks in the country were closing in alarming numbers, carrying with them the life savings of honest American citizens. Church and charity funds and the trust funds of orphans were not even spared. There was a deficit even in the Budget of our Federal Government which had occurred for the past 3 years and which aggregated over \$5,000,000,000. But what was even worse than all this, there were forces of doubt, suspicion, and destruction at work in our midst which threatened our social and civic institutions and the very foundation of our Government itself. In part, these were the chaotic conditions which faced the American people in the most trying times in the peacetime history of our country; but our American Government was founded through valor and courage, and in its darkest hours it

has always produced leadership. The American people have in this darkest hour of the country's history found courageous and able leadership which has come forth and proceeded unafraid. A new deal was not only required but a leader of kind heart, firm hand, and quick decision was needed to put the new deal into effect and to inspire that confidence in the American people which was all essential to recovery. Such leadership appeared in the person of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Probably the most fateful hour and fateful minute in the history of the American Republic was on the 4th day of March 1933, when in his inaugural address, he said: 'So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself, nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed effort to convert retreat into advance. In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days.'

"To this clarion call the American people in all walks of life have responded most nobly and are rapidly shaking off the shackles of depression. President Roosevelt is a man of action. He at once assembled the Congress into extra session and passed 12 emergency measures which have, in his own words, converted 'retreat into advance.' Time will not permit a detailed discussion of these 12 emergency measures, but I shall briefly refer to some of the more important ones. Probably the most comprehensive and timely piece of legislation enacted during the present generation was the farm relief bill.

FARM RELIEF BILL

"Some thirty million of our citizens dwell on the farms of our Nation. Every industry and every business establishment throughout the country is dependent upon the purchasing power of the farmer for its existence. The general purpose of the farm relief bill was to reestablish in the hands of the farmer greater purchasing power in order that he may consume the goods of the industrial centers, and that he may in turn aid the industrial and factory centers to purchase and utilize produce from the farms. An alarming percentage of farm property was under mortgage and bankruptcy threatened this great basic industry. Under the provisions of this legislation the sum of \$200,000,000 is provided for additional farm credits, and even more far-reaching in its effect is the authorization of the issuance of \$2,000,000,000 in bonds with which farm mortgages may be refinanced with the new low rate of interest to the farm owner of $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent. The Congress has very recently put Government guaranty on these bonds. Farmers have been paying entirely too high a rate of interest. With $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 percent interest and 15 to 30 years time on their mortgages they will be enabled to carry on their activities.

"In the program of farm legislation, Congress provided for the establishment and maintenance of such balance between the producer and consumer of agricultural commodities as it is hoped will reestablish prices paid to farmers so that their agricultural commodities will have a purchasing power equivalent to that they enjoyed before the war. Authority is given to the Secretary of Agriculture to bring about reduced production to increase farm-commodity prices and to negotiate market agreements with processors and handlers of agricultural commodities to accomplish the purpose of the legislation. The farm bill went far further than this. It gave control over the currency to the President. The gold clause was outlawed in public and private contracts and the President authorized to fix the gold and silver coinage ratio. It gave the President power to coin silver in unlimited quantities and to also issue new paper money. This power of inflation given to the President can be exercised, if and when, in his wisdom, it should be. He has already exercised it, but not adequately. This power of inflation given the President is bringing money out of hiding and loosening up credit. At this point I desire to commend the President for his decision in authorizing the purchase of gold. This is one of the most important acts of his administration. Since the passage of the farm bill the Federal Farm Credit Administration has made loans to agriculture in the amount of about \$1,100,000,000. In the month of August alone, \$50,000,000 was let out. We regret that it was necessary to loan so large an amount but are proud of the fact that our Government is going to the aid of the farmers of our country. Through the Federal Land Bank of Columbia and other Federal loan agencies, Florida is, I believe, obtaining its portion of credit. This legislation has had a telling effect upon the price of farm produce. Cotton has advanced from its low price of 5 to 6 cents to 10 to 14 cents. Corn, wheat, pork, and all the farm commodities have risen in proportion, and it is confidently believed that these commodities will rise sufficiently to reestablish in the farmers of our Nation the purchasing power realized prior to the war. Your Congressman voted for this legislation.

MUSCLE SHOALS

"Muscle Shoals had been practically idle for the past 12 years. Our Government had invested some one hundred and fifty or sixty millions of dollars in it, and this enormous investment was idle. Under the recent Muscle Shoals legislation a large number of workers are employed. The price of fertilizer to the farmers will be reduced, probably by half, and power sold at Muscle Shoals will set a yardstick for the determination of a fair and reasonable rate for electric energy throughout the country. This great Tennessee Valley will develop into one of the richest industrial sections of our country. The Muscle Shoals plant will remain available to

the Federal Government for production of ammunition in the time of war. I voted for this bill and presided over the House while it was under consideration.

MONEY AND BANKING

"Under emergency banking legislation passed on the 9th of March 1933 some 15,000 banks have been reopened and are in a most liquid condition. The greatest piece of banking legislation since the passage of the Federal Reserve Act was the Glass-Steagall banking bill passed in the last days of the extra session of Congress. This legislation amends the Federal Reserve Act by empowering the Federal Reserve Board to suspend banks from the use of Federal facilities of the Federal Reserve banks for the speculative carrying of or trading in securities, or other purposes not consistent with the maintenance of sound credit conditions. It makes Morris Plan and other industrial-loan banks eligible for membership in the Federal Reserve System. It provides for the divorcement of member banks by security affiliates to prevent speculation with depositors' money. It makes provision for the prompt liquidation of closed banks for the relief of depositors and sets up a corporation to insure bank deposits, within certain limitations, in order to safeguard the depositors and to prevent further losses through the failure of banks. Frankly, I believe the insurance or guaranteeing of bank deposits in all banks throughout the United States has meant and will mean more to the future economic life of our Nation than any other piece of legislation during this generation. The first of the year 1934 saw bank deposits insured. Your Congressman voted for this bill.

SECURITIES ACT

"This act provides for Federal supervision through the Federal Trade Commission of interstate traffic in investment securities and is designed to protect the American public against further flotation of securities of doubtful value, the sale of which in recent years has cost the public many billions of dollars. The act requires that the fullest possible information concerning security issues it is proposed to market shall be filed under oath with the Federal Trade Commission, so that the prospective investor may have accurate and reliable knowledge of the business and properties on which the securities are based. Severe penalties are imposed for failure to comply with the provisions of this act. It is bringing good results. Your Congressman voted for this act.

HOME MORTGAGES

"Under the bill for the relief of home owners, persons whose homes are threatened with mortgage foreclosure may, on homes with an assessed valuation up to \$20,000, refinance their mortgages at an interest rate of 5 percent, and may have 15 years in which to pay off the mortgage. Through this legislation not only have millions of families been able to save their homes but a more considerate policy on the part of private mortgage holders has been forced. The home is the very foundation of our civilization. This legislation is saving your homes. Your Representative voted for this bill.

UNEMPLOYMENT

"The reforestation bill was sent to the Congress by the President on March 21, 1933, and was promptly enacted. Under its provision some 250,000 young men have been put to work in reforestation camps and also some 25,000 unemployed ex-service men. This measure was primarily to give employment and to feed the needy. It is far better for American citizens to be permitted to earn their living than to beg for it from the hands of charity. The American ideal is that of independence and self-sustenance. As well as giving employment to the needy it is conserving one of our Nation's most important natural resources. Not only replenishing and continuing our forest, but preventing waste, floods, and destructive erosion. Would you be surprised to know that during the past 10 years erosion has destroyed 54,000 square miles of arable land—an area equal in size to all England? It has damaged 195,000 square miles of other lands, an area as large as post-war Germany. Out of our national heritage of 650,000,000 acres, 21,000,000 acres have already been destroyed through erosion. Furthermore, the reforestation service is rapidly decreasing the population of our prisons. The number of young men now being sent to prison in our country has rapidly decreased, and it is believed that opening the reforestation camps to them has diverted their minds to a higher and more noble life. Unemployment, particularly of youth, has a tendency toward mental, moral, and intellectual degradation. The reforestation program is by its good efforts directing the youth of our Nation toward brighter goals. Your Representative voted for this legislation.

RAILROADS

"The railroad provides for railroad combinations and coordination to bring the systems together and to enable the railroads to use one another's terminals and like facilities and to jointly adjust schedules and bring about savings to investors and lower rates to the shippers. Labor is protected against the loss of jobs. I supported this legislation.

TARIFF

"The President was authorized, under the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act, to adjust tariffs and impose embargoes to meet damaging foreign competition made possible through depreciating currencies. Under the recent tariff bill he is given power to fix and adjust tariff rates in the interest of American producers and consumers. Your Representative voted for these two bills.

BALANCING THE BUDGET

"The Democratic national platform had promised a reduction of 25 percent in Government expenditures. President Roosevelt, as a candidate for the Presidency, had pledged himself and his party to the carrying-out of this proposal. Many looked upon it as an idle political gesture, but Congress, in sustaining the President, considered it a sacred pledge.

"In order to produce these economies and bring the expenditures of the Federal Government within the revenue it was necessary to cut out whole departments and to reduce the personnel in many others, cut down payments to Federal employees, and reduce the amount that was paid to veterans of all wars. This was not an agreeable task, but an unavoidable duty. Some have criticized the Economy Act, but this is the keystone of the arch of the whole recovery program. Without the savings that were made possible by the Economy Act, the financial structure of the Federal Government would have collapsed. Upon the financial strength of our Treasury, reestablished by the Economy Act, we were able to finance every reissue of bonds and were able to borrow money and have sent this money into every nook and corner of our Nation to render direct relief to the starving, to provide employment to the jobless, to prime the pump of industry, to save our people from the depths of despair. The voter should think seriously before condemning a Member of Congress for voting for the Economy Act. Representatives have no desire to do any veteran an injustice. All soldiers with disabilities should be liberally compensated. Their widows and dependents should be cared for. Spanish War veterans at this late date should not be required to prove service connection for disability. Let the reduction be on a percentage basis and the Spanish War veteran allowed to hold his former pensionable status. The injustices under the Economy Act to soldiers are being righted. I shall be glad to give my support to all just modifications of this law and Executive orders issued pursuant thereto. In this program I voted to reduce my own salary 25 percent.

NEW DEAL IN INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC WORKS

The purposes of this act were:

- "1. To obtain wide employment.
- "2. To shorten the working week.
- "3. To pay decent wages for the shorter week.
- "4. To prevent unfair competition.
- "5. To prevent disastrous overproduction.

"It appropriated \$3,300,000,000 for public works. These funds are being used for public and semipublic projects, particularly self-liquidating projects. Four hundred million dollars of this amount is being expended on our highways, thus giving employment to the needy and stimulating industry generally and also giving the American people needed highways.

"Florida is getting its proportion of these funds. Counting the rivers and harbors funds, the relief funds, Public Works and Civil Works funds, Florida probably will receive \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and counting the Florida canal, which I feel confident we are going to receive soon, it will have received more than any other State in the Union. I voted for this gigantic relief program in order that our citizens may be permitted to earn their living rather than beg for it. If it had not been for these relief funds, destitution undescrivable would exist in Florida today. These funds have been almost lifesavers to our people who have been forced to work on Reller, Civil Works, and Public Works projects. Recently we appropriated another \$900,000,000 to be used for this purpose, and it probably will be necessary for us to appropriate an additional sum before adjournment. President Roosevelt is not only justified but is to be commended for seeing that the hungry and helpless of our Nation are provided with employment and the necessities of life. I am supporting him in this relief program.

TIMES IMPROVING

"Business conditions throughout our country are now improving. It has improved about 20 percent since the President was inaugurated. In fact, March of this year showed greater employment, greater pay rolls, and greater sales in stores than have been had since 1929. The number of unemployed has decreased. Out of the 12,000,000 unemployed 13 months ago, more than 5,000,000 have found employment either on relief projects or in industrial establishments. Out of 89 manufacturing industries, 77 of them increased their employment during the past February, and 79 of them increased their pay roll. In February \$50,000,000 worth of contracts were awarded for private building and some \$53,000,000 awarded on Public and Civil Works projects. This reflects a decided increase in employment and wages earned. The Federal insurance of bank deposits has rapidly increased the amount of money on deposit in banks; the prices of farm commodities have advanced; also the value of livestock; credit is loosening up; you hear no more of banks closing—the guaranteeing of deposits has made them safe—public confidence is being rapidly restored; the wheels of industry are revolving again; trade has been stimulated. Hope is supplanting despair in the minds of our people, and constructive forces have set to work in the minds of our people, and they again have confidence.

"These improved conditions I want to see continue. This improvement has been brought about by the President's program, which I have earnestly and whole-heartedly cooperated for, and

I want to see him carry it on through and place the economic life of our Nation on a sound basis. We must not make any mistakes by looking backward; we must forge on forward.

TIMES CRITICAL

"During the next 2 years at least, you will need the best representation that our district affords, because the problems now facing us are still grave. While conditions are improving, things are not at all beyond the danger point and I do not want to see the country step backward. I want to see President Roosevelt go on through with his program because he is the hope of the American people.

"While I have had 9 years' experience in Congress, I am still only 42 years of age—at the time of life when I should be able to render you the best service. This it is my desire to do, and I hope that the thinking people of our district will see fit to continue my services here. It is true that some of my friends were kind enough to suggest that I run for the Senate in the approaching primaries, but this I have declined to do because at this particular time men with experience and who will stand for right and the interest of the plain people are needed in the House of Representatives.

WILL SUPPORT PRESIDENT

"In this entire program, and in fact all the President's program, I have supported him even to the dotting of an 'i' and the crossing of a 't.' I hope you will not 'swop horses while in the middle of a stream', at least until we have crossed over this stream of depression and critical times.

"I also voted recently to sustain President Roosevelt's veto on the pay bill. This bill would have increased my own salary \$30 or \$40 per month. This I could not agree to. It also would have given additional benefits to veterans. This I wanted them to have, but there was no division of the question, and I voted to sustain him in order to vote against a raise in my own salary and because it was the democratic thing to do.

"I believe in a party form of government and have always supported the nominees of our party. I hold letters from the leaders of our party in 1928 and 1932 commending my efforts for the Democratic ticket. I do not believe the Democrats of my district would expect me to work for and vote for a Democratic President and then run out on him the first time the water got deep. I cannot vote with the Democrats one day and the Republicans the next day. If you expect me to do this, I am sorry, because I have on every occasion voted with the Democrats and will continue to do so, because, after all, the Democratic Party is the only party that has cherished the hopes and the ideals of our great Southland. I am firm in my belief in the correctness of its principles, and I voted to sustain his veto.

"If you believe in President Roosevelt and his program, I want you to vote for me. If you endorse him, then I hope you will do it by returning me to Congress, but do not return me to Congress under any misapprehension, because I am firm in my conviction that he is the friend of the common people and upon him we may depend, and that in spite of the challenge of big money and Wall Street he is standing with us and is proceeding unafraid. Big money and the special interest, are trying also to defeat me. They are trying to betray and mislead my friends into voting against me. Why? Because I have stood by the masses and the interest of the rank and file. This I will do as long as I live. I cannot forget my own handicaps and struggles in trying to obtain an honest education. I plowed, hoed, dug ditches, chipped pine gum, and cut cross-ties. I can do it again if necessary. I believe in the dignity of labor and in the majesty of toil. There is no aristocracy except that of honor and no rabble save that of crime. I honor the man who earns his living honestly by the sweat of his brow. For his betterment my ark covenant is launched. President Roosevelt will have my vote and support as long as I am your Congressman, and I now call on my friends throughout the Second Congressional District to rally to his banner and to my support, and continue my services to him by returning me to Congress. Every victory I have won and every worth-while accomplishment has been made possible only through the efforts of my loyal friends. You have stood by me in the past, and never permitted me to go down in defeat. My faith in you abides.

[Letter from Chairman STEAGALL, of Banking and Currency Committee]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., April 13, 1934.

HON. R. A. GREEN,

House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR LEX: Our committee has before it your bill (H.R. 9018) for the payment of depositors' balances due on deposits in closed banks throughout the country. You will be interested in knowing that after consideration, our committee has favorably reported largely the substance of your bill. In this matter you have been very helpful.

You are assured that we appreciate the good support which you have given our committee since the inauguration of our President. I have particularly in mind your valuable support for the bank-deposit guaranty legislation, the Goldborough currency expansion measure, and the home owners' loan bill.

With very high personal esteem, I am, sincerely yours,

HENRY B. STEAGALL, Chairman.

[Letter from Chairman MANSFIELD, of Rivers and Harbors Committee]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 12, 1934.

Hon. R. A. GREEN,

House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR LEX: I was interested recently to learn that President Roosevelt has agreed to appoint a special board to review the report of the Public Works engineers and the report of the Army engineers on the proposed canal across Florida.

In 1927 our committee reported and the Congress passed your bill for the preliminary survey of this project, and, again, in 1930, we approved your bill for the physical survey, and I note with much interest the great progress you are making toward the realization of this important improvement, and the national interest you have aroused for it.

I take this opportunity also to extend to you my appreciation for the good cooperation you have given me since you have been a member of our committee.

Sincerely your friend,

J. J. MANSFIELD, Chairman.

Letter from Chairman DOUGHTON, of Ways and Means Committee

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 13, 1934.

Hon. R. A. GREEN,

House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: We have before us your bill (2840) "to prohibit the importation of articles from certain countries, and for other purposes." Said bill for the protection of our phosphate and other industries from foreign monopoly products. You may be assured that this matter will have the committee's consideration. We are mindful of your deep interest in this matter and in the protection for fruits, vegetables, and tobacco, which are grown extensively in your State.

Your cooperation with the committee and with our Democratic majority has been most helpful. This is particularly so since the inauguration of our leader, President Roosevelt. He needs from all loyal Democrats the whole-hearted support which you are giving him.

With cordial good wishes, I am, sincerely yours,

R. L. DOUGHTON, Chairman.

Letter from Majority Whip GREENWOOD

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 12, 1934.

Hon. R. A. GREEN,

House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: Under separate cover I am sending to you a copy of the New York Times, which, in a comprehensive way, deals fairly with President Roosevelt's administration.

I am quite sure that the American people realize that more beneficial legislation has been passed since President Roosevelt's inauguration than in any other 13 months in the history of our Republic.

In all of the President's program you, as a Member of the House, and particularly as assistant Democratic whip, have played a most important part. Your experience in the House of Representatives has given you acute information on all national affairs, which enables you to intelligently assist in the preparation and carrying-out of our legislative proposals. Your regularity of attendance at sessions of the House and your wide friendship among its Members add to your valuable services.

I desire to take this opportunity of extending to you my appreciation for your good and essential cooperation.

With very kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR H. GREENWOOD, M.C.,
Majority Whip.

Letter from Chairman FARLEY, of Democratic National Committee

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C., June 16, 1933.

Hon. R. A. GREEN,

House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I want you to know that I greatly appreciate the support you gave the administration program during the session just closed. I feel certain the people of the country generally realize that more beneficial legislation was passed at this session of Congress than ever before in the Nation's history.

For the part you played in these remarkable accomplishments I want you to know that I am personally grateful.

With best wishes, I am, sincerely,

JAMES A. FARLEY, Chairman.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we expect to take up the District of Columbia appropriation bill; but before that there will probably be two conference reports taken up, one of which may be discussed the full hour or perhaps longer. It is known on the bill as "the Bankhead cotton control bill." The other conference report is on the bill guaranteeing the principle of home-loan bonds.

I have been requested by the chairman of the committee who will handle the District of Columbia appropriation bill to ask the House for unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow. There will be more or less extended debate upon the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and we should like to get through with it this week and perhaps be able to adjourn over Saturday.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman from Tennessee tell us what the program is to be for the balance of the week?

Mr. BYRNS. Immediately after the disposition of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, unless something unforeseen intervenes, there will be a rule making in order, under the general rules of the House, the bill of the gentleman from New York [Mr. DRICKSTEIN] with reference to the citizenship of women in foreign countries.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Tennessee yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Certainly.

Mr. BANKHEAD. It is also hoped that the Ellzey bill, providing for an extension of vocational education, may possibly be brought before the House tomorrow.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Does the Bankhead bill in its present form contain the same provision it did when it left the House designating what amount of produce other than cotton the farmers of this country can plant?

Mr. BYRNS. I am unable to inform the gentleman. I do not know what is in the conference report.

Mr. JONES. I do not know that I caught the full import of the gentleman's question.

Mr. RICH. As I understand it, the cotton bill not only regulates the amount of cotton that can be planted, but also all other commodities, giving the power of a czar over the American farmer to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. JONES. No; it does not do that.

Mr. RICH. Can the Department regulate commodities other than cotton under this bill?

Mr. JONES. No. They are only allowed under the bill to regulate what shall be planted on the idle acreage rented or leased in the reduction program to this particular commodity, so far as this bill is concerned.

Mr. RICH. That was in the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. JONES. There was a provision in the bill which authorized him in the making of contracts to require that there be no expansion in competitive crops, but even this provision has been eliminated.

Mr. BOILEAU. Do I understand the amendment which required that the production of other commodities shall not be expanded has been withdrawn?

Mr. JONES. The particular provision that was written in at the gentleman's request remains in there.

Mr. SHOEMAKER. The dairy amendment stays in?

Mr. JONES. Yes; the extension on the idle acreage provision stays in the bill.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

GREAT SMOKY NATIONAL PARK

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 157, the bill (H.R. 7360) to establish a minimum area for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman that several of our colleagues over here have bills on the calendar and want to return to a consideration of them.

Mr. GOSS. I may say to the gentleman we are going to save \$300 a day, we have been informed in the Appropriations Committee, if we pass the bill at this time. The pro-

ponent of the bill has taken the matter up with the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and is agreeable to accepting an amendment. It is a matter of saving some \$300 a day to the Government on account of an injunction in respect of some national-forest lands.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, we have had similar requests from at least a half dozen Members on this side. It was my understanding we were to adjourn before the last bill was reached. I am sure, in deference to the other Members and to my colleagues on the committee, I shall be forced to object.

Mr. GOSS. May I point out in this particular instance that there is a saving of \$300 a day and that we will not have another Consent Calendar day for 2 or 3 weeks? This bill has been agreed to as far as the objections of the Appropriations Committee are concerned.

Mr. TRUAX. I will say to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Goss] that, so far as I am concerned, I will withdraw my reservation of objection with the understanding that this will be the last bill considered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That an area of 400,000 acres within the minimum boundaries of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, acquired one half by the peoples and States of North Carolina and Tennessee, and the United States, and one half by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial in memory of Laura Spelman Rockefeller, be, and the same is hereby, established as a completed park for administration, protection, and development by the United States, and so much of the act of May 22, 1926 (44 Stat. 616), as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That all funds heretofore allocated and made available by Executive order or otherwise or which hereafter may be allocated and made available for the purchase of lands for conservation or forestation purposes within the maximum boundaries of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park as authorized by the act of May 22, 1926, be, and the same are hereby, made available for the purchase of said lands for park purposes and/or in addition to the minimum acreage established by section 1 of this act, notwithstanding any prohibition to the contrary in section 1 of the act of May 22, 1926, aforesaid, and any land heretofore purchased within said area under said funds is hereby made a part of said park.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the bill which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. Goss: Strike out all of section 2 and insert in lieu thereof: "Section 2: That all lands purchased from funds heretofore allocated and made available by Executive order or otherwise or which hereafter may be allocated and made available for the acquisition of lands for conservation or forestation purposes within the maximum boundaries of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park as authorized by the act of May 22, 1926, be, and the same are hereby, made a part of the said park as fully as if originally acquired for that purpose."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and under the rule referred as follows:

S.J.Res. 83. Joint resolution amending Public Resolution No. 118, Seventy-first Congress, approved February 14, 1931, providing for an annual appropriation to meet the quota of the United States toward the expenses of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 606. An act to authorize the waiver or remission of certain coal-lease rentals, and for other purposes;

S. 1075. An act for the relief of Walter Thomas Foreman;

S. 1076. An act authorizing adjustment of the claim of the Franklin Surety Co.;

S. 1091. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, consider, and render judgment on the claims of Edward F. Goltra against the United States arising out of the taking of certain vessels and unloading apparatus;

S. 1934. An act conferring jurisdiction upon certain courts of the United States to hear and determine the claim by the owner of four-masted auxiliary bark *Quevilly* against the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 1935. An act to amend the act of March 2, 1929, conferring jurisdiction upon certain courts of the United States to hear and determine the claim by the owner of the S.S. *W. I. Radcliffe* against the United States, and for other purposes; and

S. 2315. An act to provide for the settlement of damage claims arising from the construction of the Petrolia-Fort Worth gas-pipe line.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), in accordance with its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, April 17, 1934, at 11 o'clock a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

408. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a supplement to a letter dated March 22, 1934, recommending that Mr. Charles M. Perkins, postmaster at Seattle, Wash., be permitted to credit his postal account in the sum of \$15,997.66, instead of \$14,897.66, as previously recommended, to reimburse him for losses sustained in a robbery and through admitted embezzlement of a former cashier, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mrs. GREENWAY: Committee on the Public Lands. H.R. 7237. A bill to provide for the selection of certain lands in the State of Arizona for the use of the University of Arizona; without amendment (Rept. No. 1242). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DE ROUEN: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 2568. An act granting a leave of absence to settlers of homestead lands during the years 1932, 1933, and 1934; without amendment (Rept. No. 1243). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 8057. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act with respect to rates of compensation, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1244). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CROSSER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 8644. A bill to provide warrant officers of the Coast Guard parity of promotion with warrant officers of the Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 1249). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. YOUNG: Committee on War Claims. S. 2809. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of the International Arms & Fuze Co., Inc.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1245). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. YOUNG: Committee on War Claims. H.R. 8547. A bill for the relief of Florence Byvank; with amendment

(Rept. No. 1246). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Committee on Military Affairs. H.R. 6601. A bill for the relief of Second Lt. Charles E. Upson; with amendment (Rept. No. 1248). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7537) granting a pension to Martha Jones, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas: A bill (H.R. 9136) to provide further for the national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DEROUEN: A bill (H.R. 9137) providing for the disposition of public lands of the United States situated in the State of Oklahoma between the Cimarron base line and the north boundary of the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PATMAN: A bill (H.R. 9138) to appropriate money to facilitate the apprehension of certain persons charged with crime; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GLOVER: A bill (H.R. 9139) to provide for the relief of farmers by making loans on lands now used for agricultural purposes for the purpose of redeeming said lands from now existing mortgages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOILEAU: A bill (H.R. 9140) to amend section 114 of the Judicial Code to provide for terms of the District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin to be held at Wausau, Wis., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARMICHAEL: A bill (H.R. 9141) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Alabama, its agents or agencies, and to Colbert County and to Lauderdale County, in the State of Alabama, and to the city of Sheffield, Colbert County, Ala., and to the city of Florence, Lauderdale County, Ala., or to any two of them or to either of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Tennessee River at a point between the city of Sheffield, Ala., and the city of Florence, Ala., suitable to the interests of navigation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H.R. 9142) to aid the common schools of the several States of the United States; to the Committee on Education.

By Mrs. NORTON: A bill (H.R. 9143) providing educational opportunities for the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines who were killed in action or died during the World War; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H.R. 9144) to repeal section 33 of the Judicial Code of the United States, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITLEY: A bill (H.R. 9145) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Rochester, N.Y., August 14, 15, and 16, 1934; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MULDOWNEY: A bill (H.R. 9146) to amend the Federal Reserve Act to authorize the rediscounting of notes secured by mortgages on homes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DEROUEN: A bill (H.R. 9147) to eliminate certain lands from the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 9148) to accept the cession by the States of North Carolina and Tennessee of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 9149) to accept the cession by the State of Arkansas of exclusive jurisdiction over all lands now or hereafter included within the Hot Springs National Park, Ark., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MEAD: A bill (H.R. 9150) to require public contractors to furnish performance bonds for the protection of the United States and payment bonds for the protection of persons furnishing labor and materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRUNNER: A bill (H.R. 9151) to provide for additional appropriations for Public Works, to amend the National Industrial Recovery Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEROUEN: A bill (H.R. 9152) to authorize the transfer of the Otter Cliffs radio station on Mount Desert Island, in the State of Maine, as an addition to the Acadia National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 9153) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the exercise of sole and exclusive jurisdiction by the United States over the Hawaii National Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes", approved April 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 227); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H.R. 9154) authorizing the Secretary of War to lend certain Army equipment to the city of Price, Utah, for the accommodation of persons attending the interstate musical contest to be held at such city during the year 1934; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DEROUEN: A bill (H.R. 9155) to authorize the acquisition of permanent rights in land for the protection of national parks and national monuments from scenic impairment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H.R. 9156) to allow land within any United States national park to be prospected thereon; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PARKER: Resolution (H.Res. 335) to provide for the sum of \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the expenses of the Committee on Elections No. 1; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BLACK: Resolution (H.Res. 336) that a special committee be appointed by the Speaker to investigate expenditures of candidates for the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCRUGHAM: Resolution (H.Res. 338) providing that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation take immediate action to carry out the provisions of subsection (n) of section 12B; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WHITE: Resolution (H.Res. 339) to create a select committee to investigate speculations and profits in the acquisitions and movements of gold resulting from legislative or Executive action affecting the value of gold, and the acquisitions and holdings of silver in anticipation of legislative or Executive action; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIAL

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, a memorial was presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, memorializing Congress to appropriate additional funds for highway construction; to the Committee on Roads.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BETTER: A bill (H.R. 9157) for the relief of Guido Biscaro, Giovanni Polin, Spironello Antonio, Arturo Bettio, Carlo Biscaro, and Antonio Vannin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOEHNE: A bill (H.R. 9158) for the relief of Louis Bender; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURNHAM: A bill (H.R. 9159) for the relief of Herbert Sydney Wilbur; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CARPENTER of Kansas: A bill (H.R. 9160) for the relief of Fred Ledebuhr; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H.R. 9161) making Henry B. Morehead eligible to receive the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 9162) granting a pension to Belle Bratton Hood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COFFIN: A bill (H.R. 9163) granting a pension to William R. S. Lane; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DELANEY: A bill (H.R. 9164) for the relief of Francisco M. Acayan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H.R. 9165) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia A. Barnes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EATON: A bill (H.R. 9166) for the relief of George W. Stout; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 9167) for the relief of George W. Stout; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H.R. 9168) to change the records of the War Department in the case of Thomas J. Parrott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H.R. 9169) authorizing the President to present the Distinguished Flying Cross to Air Marshal Italo Balbo and Gen. Aldo Pellegrini, of the Royal Italian Air Force; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Oregon: A bill (H.R. 9170) for the relief of Walter H. Evans; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MONAGHAN of Montana: A bill (H.R. 9171) for the relief of Marie M. Leipheimer; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SCHULTE: A bill (H.R. 9172) for the relief of John Magdun; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 9173) for the relief of Ruth Nolan and Anna Panozza; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHITLEY: A bill (H.R. 9174) for the relief of the parents of Albert Thesing; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McFARLANE: Resolution (H.Res. 337) to direct an investigation into the death of Lt. Davis L. Cloud; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McSWAIN (by request): Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 324) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point Colon Eloy Alfaro and Jaime Eduardo Alfaro, citizens of Ecuador; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3862. By Mr. BOEHNE: Petition of the Holy Name Society and the Young Men's Institute of St. Mary's Parish, of the city of Huntingburg, Ind., requesting support of amendment to section 301 of Senate bill 2910, providing for the insurance of equity of opportunity for educational, religious, agricultural, labor, cooperative, and similar non-profit-making associations seeking licenses for radio broadcasting; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3863. By Mr. CONDON: Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, recommending the passage of a resolution in Congress expressing the hope that the German Reich will speedily alter its policy toward its minority groups; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3864. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of the Assembly and Senate of the State of New York, urging the President and the Congress of the United States to enact during the present session such legislation as will provide an additional program of highway construction and improvement for 1934 of at least \$500,000,000 to be allocated among the various States upon the same basis as was followed in connection with the apportionment made last year under the original \$400,000,000 fund, the additional \$500,000,000 fund to be administered under jurisdiction of the United States Bureau of Public Roads through the State highway departments of the various States; to the Committee on Roads.

3865. By Mr. DICKSTEIN: Petition of many citizens of New York City, protesting against the action of certain radio broadcasting stations whereby the message of Judge Rutherford has been taken off the air; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3866. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition signed by Joseph Kavanaugh, of 1532 Research Avenue, Bronx, New York City, N.Y., and a number of other residents of Bronx County, urging the enactment into law amendment 301 of the Federal communications bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3867. By Mr. FORD: Resolution of W. S. Hancock Council, No. 20, Junior Order United American Mechanics of Los Angeles, urging that all aliens be compelled to register, and in order to aid in making such registration workable, further urge that some suitable method of identification be provided and all aliens required to conform thereto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

3868. Also, resolution of the executive committee of the American Legion, endorsing application of the Veterans' Home of California to the Federal Government, urging that funds be allotted to provide for the immediate resumption of the building program and for the construction of the dam for the Veterans' Home of California, in Napa County; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3869. Also, resolution by City Council of Los Angeles, urging adherence to the Johnson bill respecting jurisdiction of Federal courts to enjoin rate orders of State public utility commissions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3870. Also, resolution of the City Council of Los Angeles, urging the prompt passage of the McLeod bill, providing for the payment to depositors of the closed national banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3871. By Mr. FULMER: Resolution of the aviation committee of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, through our congressional representatives, urging the early passage of the Wood bill, and that a copy of this resolution be dispatched to each South Carolina Senator and Congressman (John S. Wood bill in the House and McCarran bill in the Senate entitled "A bill which provides for a Federal Aviation Commission"); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3872. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, urging a substantial reduction in the tax on tobacco, snuff, and cigarettes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3873. By Mr. HOWARD: Petition of Otto Richards, of Cedar Rapids, Nebr., and numerous other producers of livestock in the Third District of Nebraska, urging the passage of Senate bill 3064; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3874. Also, petition of A. A. Jaworski, of Tarnov, Nebr., and numerous other producers of livestock in the Third District of Nebraska, urging the passage of Senate bill 3064; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3875. Also, petition of William A. Bickley, of Madison, Nebr., and numerous other producers of livestock in the Third District of Nebraska, urging the passage of Senate bill 3064; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3876. Also, petition of Elmer Haglund, of Wakefield, Nebr., and numerous other producers of livestock in the Third District of Nebraska, urging the passage of Senate bill 3064; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3877. Also, petition of Carl Lindo, of Newman Grove, Nebr., and numerous other producers of livestock in the Third District of Nebraska, urging the passage of Senate bill 3064; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3878. Also, petition of Reynold Anderson, of Allen, Nebr., and numerous other producers of livestock in the Third District of Nebraska, urging the passage of Senate bill 3064; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3879. By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Petition of German-American Federation of Allegheny County, Pa., opposing entry into the League of Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3880. Also, petition of 347 citizens of the District of Columbia, urging passage of House bill 8517, for protection of the needy blind; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3881. By Mr. KENNEY: Petition in the nature of a resolution of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Dumont, N.J., petitioning your honorable body, the House of Representatives, for early hearings and favorable action on the Patman motion-picture bill (H.R. 6097) providing higher moral standards for films entering interstate and international commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3882. Also, petition in the nature of a resolution of the Jersey City Council, No. 137, Knights of Columbus, Jersey City, N.J., commending the programs of radio station WLWL as being thoroughly representative of radio's highest purpose—namely, to serve public interest, convenience, and necessity—and placing ourselves on record as approving radio station WLWL's struggle against monopolistic commercial interests and dedicating ourselves to support with every means at our command the efforts of an agency which has been productive of so much good will, tolerance, and enlightenment; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3883. Also, petition in the nature of a resolution of the Colored Citizens' Committee of Jersey City, N.J., suggesting to each Member of Congress from the State of New Jersey that his attitude toward the De Priest resolution will be taken as a reflection of his attitude toward the citizenship of the colored citizens of New Jersey, and will, at the next election, determine the exercise of franchise by the colored voters of New Jersey; to the Committee on Rules.

3884. By Mr. KRAMER: Resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Los Angeles, Calif., on April 9, 1934; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3885. By Mr. LAMNECK: Resolution of the State of Ohio, Department of Liquor Control, Columbus, Ohio, urging President Roosevelt and Congress to consider a temporary reduction of the \$2 a gallon Federal liquor tax to \$1; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3886. By Mr. HOIDALE: Resolution of the Central Council of District Clubs of St. Paul, Minn., urging an increase in the volume of money to meet requirements and endorsing the President's recommendation that credit be extended through Government banks to private individuals and institutions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3887. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, New York City, opposing the Connery 30-hour week bill (H.R. 8492); to the Committee on Labor.

3888. Also, petition of the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co., New York City, opposing House bill 8720, the National Securities Exchange Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3889. Also, petition of International Union of Operating Engineers, New York City, urging the passage of the Wagner-Lewis bill; to the Committee on Labor.

3890. Also, petition of the Hathaway Baking Co., Utica, N.Y., opposing the passage of the revised national securities exchange bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3891. Also, petition of the Peerless Paint & Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N.Y., urging the removal of tax on perilla oil from the new revenue bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3892. Also, petition of the Wallabout Market Merchants Association, Brooklyn, N.Y., urging the passage of the McLeod bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3893. Also, petition of the Senate of the State of New York, Albany, to provide for additional program of highway construction and improvement; to the Committee on Roads.

3894. By Mr. LUCE: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, endorsing direct loans to industry through

the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3895. By Mr. LUNDEEN: Petition of the Minnesota State Conservation Commission, urging that no action be taken by Congress to enact House bill 2833, introduced March 10, 1933; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

3896. Also, petition of the Farmer Labor Association of the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Minnesota, declaring its unanimous support for the 30-hour week bill; to the Committee on Labor.

3897. Also, petition of the Isanti County Farmer-Labor Association, favoring the immediate payment of the soldiers' adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

3898. Also, petition of the Minnesota Conservation Commission, urging favorable consideration of the recommendations relative to the application of the Pigeon River Lumber Co. for a preliminary permit for water-power project on Pigeon River on the international boundary between Cook County, Minn., and the Province of Ontario, Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3899. Also, petition of the Northwestern and Unemployed Association, endorsing the Roseau River project, commonly known as the "Roseau flood-control project", from a relief standpoint; to the Committee on Flood Control.

3900. Also, petition of the Northwestern and Unemployed Association, urging the Federal Government to take the necessary steps to insure adequate shipment of food into the drought-stricken counties for livestock owned by farmers unable to purchase their own feed; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3901. Also, petition of the Northwestern and Unemployed Association, urging the Federal Government to continue and expand Civil Works Administration projects in northwestern Minnesota; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3902. Also, petition of the Columbia Heights Improvement Association, urging that the Civil Works Administration be not discontinued until a degree of reemployment has been established which will prevent a desperate situation in the United States; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3903. Also, petition of the City Council of St. Paul, Minn., urging that Congress take favorable action in the extension of the Public Works Administration program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3904. Also, petition of the Cambridge Cooperative Creamery Co., favoring the 5-percent tax duty on oils and fats that are now entering into the manufacture of the product known as "oleomargarine"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3905. Also, petition of the Cambridge Cooperative Creamery Co., favoring the passage of the Frazier bill in all its forms pertaining to farm loans; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3906. Also, petition of the County Board of Education, Koochiching County, Minn., urging a Federal appropriation of \$50,000,000 to keep schools open during the school year 1933-34; the Federal appropriation of \$100,000,000 to maintain schools during the year 1934-35; and the additional funds needed during the next 2 years to properly build, equip, and maintain schools for school districts that are unable to do so; to the Committee on Education.

3907. Also, petition of Melvin E. Hearl American Legion, Post No. 21, urging that all interest on loans made by the Government to ex-service men upon adjusted-compensation certificates be waived; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

3908. Also, petition of the Nobles County Farmer-Labor Association, urging the passage of the Thomas-Swank cost of production bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3909. Also, petition of the Nobles County Farmer-Labor Association, urging the passage of the Lempke banking bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3910. Also, petition of the Nobles County Farmer-Labor Association, urging the passage of the Wheeler silver remonetization bill; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

3911. Also, petition of the Nobles County Farmer-Labor Association, urging that Congress perform its constitutional function by issuing legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, as provided in section 1, article V, and clause 8 of the Constitution; to the Committee on Banking and currency.

3912. Also, petition of the Nobles County Farmer-Labor Association, urging the passage of the Frazier bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3913. Also, petition of the Isanti County Farmer-Labor Association, favoring the Frazier bill, providing for the refinancing of farm loans at a lower rate of interest; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3914. Also, petition of the Isanti County Farmer-Labor Association, favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the entry of deficiency judgments after foreclosures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3915. Also, petition of the Isanti County Farmer-Labor Association, protesting against the sale of foreign meats and meat products in this country under the names of American firms; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3916. Also, petition of the State Legislature of the State of Minnesota, urging the passage of house bill 4774 and Senate bill 770, to the end that the Government of the United States may discharge its just and lawful obligations to the citizens of Minnesota; to the Committee on Claims.

3917. By Mr. MILLARD: Resolution adopted by the New Rochelle Council, No. 339, Knights of Columbus, New Rochelle, N.Y., urging the passage of the amendment proposed by Father Harney to section 301 of Senate bill 2910; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3918. Also, resolution adopted by the Triune Council, Knights of Columbus, Pearl River, N.Y., urging the enactment of Senate bill 2910 and the amendment to section 301 proposed by Father Harney; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3919. Also, resolution adopted by the members of the Dobbs Ferry (N.Y.) Italian-American Civic Association, opposing the passage of the bill proposing to regulate the stock exchange; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3920. By Mr. RUDD: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, favoring legislation as will provide an additional program of highway construction and improvement for 1934 of at least \$500,000,000, to be allocated among the various States upon the same basis as was followed in connection with the apportionment made last year under the original \$400,000,000 fund; to the Committee on Roads.

3921. Also, petition of the Merchants Association of New York, opposing the passage of the Connery bill (H.R. 8492); to the Committee on Labor.

3922. Also, petition of the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co., New York City, opposing the passage of House bill 8720, the national securities exchange bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3923. Also, petition of the Hathaway Baking Co., Utica, N.Y., opposing the passage of the national securities exchange bill of 1934; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3924. Also, petition of International Union of Operating Engineers, New York City, favoring the passage of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill; to the Committee on Labor.

3925. Also, petition of the board of directors of the Foundry Equipment Manufacturers Association, Cleveland, Ohio, opposing the passage of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act; to the Committee on Labor.

3926. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of Indiana County, Pa., protesting the placing of a tax on natural gas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3927. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association, Brattleboro, Vt., regarding the treatment of radio station WLWL; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3928. Also, petition of the Church of St. Anthony, of Padua, Bronx, N.Y., regarding the treatment of radio station WLWL; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3929. Also, petition of the Catholic Action Society of Our Lady of Lourdes Parish, University City, Mo., regarding the treatment of radio station WLWL; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3930. Also, petition of the Bridgeport Council of Catholic Men, Bridgeport, Conn., urging adoption of the amendment to section 301 of Senate bill 2910; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3931. Also, petition of Daughters of Isabella, Brattleboro, Vt., urging adoption of the amendment to section 301 of Senate bill 2910; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3932. Also, resolution of the Municipal Council of San Jacinto, Masbate, P.I., protesting against the proposed tax of 5 cents a pound on coconut oil imported into the United States from the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3933. Also, resolution of the Provincial Board of Bohol, P.I., protesting against the proposed excise tax of 5 cents a pound on coconut oil imported into the United States from the Philippines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3934. Also, petition of the city of Cambridge, Mass., urging passage of House bill 7243; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3935. Also, petition of St. Nicholas of Tolentine Rectory, New York City, urging adoption of the amendment to section 301 of Senate bill 2910; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3936. Also, petition of the Woman's National Committee for Political Action; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3937. Also, petition of the St. Joseph Parish, of the city of Danbury, Conn., regarding the treatment of Radio Station WLWL; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3938. Also, petition of Thomas Daly et al., regarding the treatment of radio station WLWL; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3939. Also, petition of St. Mary's Parish, of Ellenville, N.Y., urging adoption of the amendment to section 301 of Senate bill 2910; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3940. Also, petition of Margaret M. O'Neil, urging adoption of the amendment to section 301 of Senate bill 2910; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3941. Also, petition of St. James Parish, Chesterhorn, N.Y., urging adoption of the amendment to section 301 of Senate bill 2910; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3942. Also, petition of St. Patrick's Church, Lead, S.Dak., urging adoption of the amendment to section 301 of Senate bill 2910; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3943. Also, petition of members of Children of Mary Sodality of Sacred Heart Parish, Bridgeport, Conn., regarding the treatment of radio station WLWL; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3944. Also, petition of St. Michael's Parish, Antwerp, N.Y., regarding the treatment of radio station WLWL; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

3945. Also, petition of Kenneth L. Powers et al., opposing the stock-exchange regulation bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.